FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 225

20 November 1984

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Soviet Use of Toxic Agents 'Vile Fabrication' [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Nov] AA 1
Journal Points Out U.S. First-Strike Strategy AA 1
Majority of Americans Favor End to Arms Race [L. Ponomarev] AA 2

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA-Finland Cooperation Talks Open in Helsinki BB 1
Socialist Countries Discuss Joint Cosmic Research BB 1
Briefs: CEMA Planning Conference BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Welcomes UN 'Right to Peace' Declaration [Grigoryev, 15 Nov] CC 1
Soviet UN Envoy Hits Imperialism in S.E. Asia CC 2
CEMA Communique Circulated at UN CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

PRAVDA Notes Reaction to Chernenko Interview [19 Nov] A 1
Gromyko Receives U.S. Ambassador Hartman A 2
Bush, France's Cheysson Discuss East-West Ties A 2
USSR Not To Allow Trading Firms To Abuse Trust [Dmitriyev in IZVESTIYA 18 Nov] A 3
PRAVDA Cited on U.S. Trade Machinations A 4
PRAVDA Cites U.S. Pamphlet on Downed Korean Jet [17 Nov] A 4
First Article by New Political Observer Noted [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 14 Nov] A 5

CHINA

PRAVDA Notes Delivery of U.S. Helicopters to PRC [17 Nov] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Kim Il-song Receives Soviet Delegation C 1
U.S. Trying To Hinder Korean Dialogue [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Nov] C 1
Japanese Delegation Meets Aliyev, Patolichev C 2
Grishin, Promyslov Send Greetings to MPRP [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 10 Nov] C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Pakistani Foreign Minister Meets With Reagan D 1
AFP: Afghan Rebels Kill Soviet General D 1
DRA's Karmal, Qader on Combating Counterrevolution D 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Nov]
Karmal Speaks on DRA's Economic Situation D 2
DRA Economist Views Afghanistan's Development D 2
Solton Notes Confident Mood of Afghan People D 3
Commentary Scores Iran's Support for Afghan Rebels D 4
Afghan Rebels Deluded by Western Propaganda D 6
Gandhi, Zail Singh Address Memorial Ceremonies D 7
Sikh Community Meeting Shows Support for Gandhi D 7
Indian Peace Group Supports Gandhi's Policies D 8
Increased U.S. Presence in Indian Ocean Noted D 8

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Dolgikh Continues Visit to Indochinese Nations E 1
Makes Speech in Vientiane E 1
Received by Kaysone Phomvihan E 2
Pacific States Move To Create Nuclear-Free Zone E 2
[Chugrov in IZVESTIYA 16 Nov]
US Plans for ASEAN Countries Criticized [Kharkov] E 3
Australian Politician Demands Revision of ANZUS E 4
Soviet Trucks Arrive in PRK To Work on Roads E 4

EASTERN EUROPE

TASS Cites Ceausescu Report to RCP Congress F 1
PRAVDA Carries CPSU Greetings to RCP Congress [19 Nov] F 2
TASS Carries Polish Letter Withdrawing From ILO F 4
Soviet-Bulgarian Cooperation Commission Meets F 4
[IZVESTIYA 18 Nov]
Ryabov Meets Officials [PRAVDA 16 Nov] F 5
Sergeychik, BCP's Bozhinov Discuss Economic Ties F 5
[PRAVDA 15 Nov]
Bulgaria's Bonev Praises USSR Economic Ties F 5
Zimyanin Receives Bulgarian Journalists [PRAVDA 16 Nov] F 6
Romanov Welcomes Hungary's Korom to Moscow F 6
Soviet, Hungarian Foreign Trade Ministers Meet F 6
[PRAVDA 14 Nov]

WESTERN EUROPE

Tolkunov Attends European Cooperation Meeting G 1
IZVESTIYA Views Spanish Debate on NATO [14 Nov] G 1
Deputy Chairman Antonov Receives FRG Envoy [PRAVDA 17 Nov] G 3
Soviet, Turkish Leaders Exchange Greetings G 4
[IZVESTIYA 12 Nov]
Soviet-Turkish Economic Cooperation Cited G 4
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Nov]
Briefs: Soviet-Finnish Protocol; Danish-Soviet Cooperation G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Bovin Discusses Lebanese-Israeli Talks [IZVESTIYA 18 Nov] H 1
PRAVDA Carries Statement by Iranian Tudeh Party [16 Nov] H 3
Commentary Assails Iranian Official's Remarks H 4
NEW TIMES Condemns U.S. Stance on Gulf War [Volskiy, No 45] H 5
USSR Academy of Sciences, OAPEC Hold Meeting H 7
Arab People's Congress Chief on USSR-Arab Ties H 7
Briefs: Syrian Farmers Visit Azerbaijan H 7

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Further Reportage on USSR Drought Aid to Ethiopia J 1
IZVESTIYA Cites Mengistu [19 Nov] J 1
Mengistu Speaks With Press J 1
Development of Soviet-Ethiopian Ties Viewed J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Decision To Mine Nicaraguan Ports Recalled K 1
U.S. 'Reasoning' on Nicaragua Criticized [Borovik] K 1
Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry Protests Rebel Raid K 3
Eighth Round of Nicaragua-U.S. Talks Open 19 Nov K 3
AUCCTU Issues Statement on Chilean Repression K 4
Chilean Patriotic Group Claims Credit for Attacks K 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

More Leaders, Parties Mark GOSR Anniversary O 1
Philippines' Marcos [IZVESTIYA 9 Nov] O 1
Jordan's Husayn [IZVESTIYA 9 Nov] O 1
Portugal's CP [PRAVDA 10 Nov] O 1
Guatemala's Labor Party [PRAVDA 9 Nov] O 3
Chile's CP [PRAVDA 10 Nov] O 4
Israel's CP [PRAVDA 10 Nov] O 5

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

DIE WELT Cites Speculation on Death of Ustinov [Bonn, 20 Nov] R 1
TANJUG: VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS Criticizes Pluralism R 1
Tikhonov Attends Award Festivities in Georgia R 2
Arrives in Tbilisi R 2
Visits Tbilisi, Rustavi Works R 2
Tikhonov, Shevardnadze Speeches [PRAVDA 18 Nov] R 3
Returns to Moscow R 13
Shevardnadze Activities in Tbilisi Reported [ZARYA VOSTOKA 7 Nov] R 13
Menteshashvili, Fedorchuk Attend Legal Conference [IZVESTIYA 16 Nov] R 14
Kapitonov Attends RSFSR Cooperatives Congress [PRAVDA 15 Nov] R 14

Yepishev Addresses KGB Border Troops Conference R 15
Government Acts on Plenum Land Resolution [PRAVDA 31 Oct] R 15
PRAVDA Reports CPSU Decision on Ukrainian Plant [13 Nov] R 17
IZVESTIYA Carries Deputy Finance Minister Obituary R 20
[IZVESTIYA 12 Nov]
Supreme Soviet Awards Medal to Writer Markov R 20
Briefs: Award to Journalist R 20

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Light Industry Minister on Lack of Consumer Goods S 1
[PRAVDA 15 Nov]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

PRAVDA Editorial on Soil Fertility, Fertilizers T 1
[PRAVDA 14 Nov]
Moldavian Irrigation Systems Faulty, 'Obsolete' T 2
Data on Livestock Farming Development Released T 3
[Rogachev]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Day of Rocket Troops, Artillery Commemorated V 1
Smirnov Attends Solemn Meeting V 1
Ustinov Issues Order of Day V 1
Col Gen Gorchakov Speech V 1
IZVESTIYA Interviews Yashin [19 Nov] V 3
PRAVDA Interviews Tolubko [19 Nov] V 6
Tolubko Address V 8

SOVIET USE OF TOXIC AGENTS 'VILE FABRICATION'

PM161433 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent M. Knyazkov dispatch under the rubric "Condemned by the Facts": "Vile Fabrication"]

[Text] New York -- The fabrication concocted by the Washington administration about the "Soviet Union's use of toxic agents in Southeast Asia" is a blatant lie.

Allegations by the U.S. State Department and representatives of other U.S. departments to the effect that "the USSR has been spraying Kampuchean and Lao territory with mycotoxins" or the so-called "yellow rain" "remain unsubstantiated," the authoritative magazine THE NATION points out. All the State Department's accusations, the article stresses, are based on research into "yellow rain" conducted in the private laboratory of Professor C. Mirocha of the University of Minnesota.

To date, however, no one has been able to confirm the "correctness" of the laboratory's conclusion that "chemical weapons" have been used. Furthermore, the samples of soil and vegetation in which Mirocha claims to have discovered a large quantity of toxins were analyzed at the U.S. Army's chemical research center in Maryland. However, even this center actually rejected Mirocha's claims. "Neither Canadian nor Australian scientists nor UN experts found any toxic agents on their particular samples," the magazine writers.

As observers are noting, the Reagan administration needed the vile fabrication about "yellow rain" to stifle the public's indignation at the monstrous crimes committed by the United States in the countries of this region. According to THE NATION's information, from 1965 through 1969 the U.S. military sprayed 400,000 gallons (1 gallon is approximately equal to 3.8 liters -- TASS note) of the highly toxic "Agent Orange" over northern Laos. The latest reports demonstrate who is in fact trying to launch chemical war: Several thousand people have died in the Amazon region as a result of Pentagon tests of mass destruction weapons of this kind.

JOURNAL POINTS OUT U.S. FIRST-STRIKE STRATEGY

LD200022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1719 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov (TASS) -- U.S. militarist and ruling circles are constantly striving to develop their military-strategic concepts in order to provide for the most purposeful application of the latest military technology and the most developed weaponry in the interests of attaining their political aims, primarily in the struggle against the Soviet Union, writes Mikhail Milshteyn in the November issue of SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA [USA: Economics, Politics and Ideology] magazine.

The article's author deals with two kinds of U.S. military-strategic concepts. The first is the, as it were, overt, officially declared concepts. They are intended to represent U.S. military activity as a response (hence the broad extent of defensive terminology -- "containment", "flexible response", "second" or "counter" strike and so on). These military-strategic formulas should be called declarative rather than theoretical, the article's author writes.

The military-strategic concepts of the second kind could nominally be called operational since they are intended for the practical realization of the basic aims accepted by the U.S. ruling circles.

They are a practical embodiment of the true military-strategic views, plans, ideas, and designs of the U.S. military leadership concerning the nature of war, the methods of waging it, and the structure of the armed forces.

The evolution of U.S. military-strategic concepts is unambiguously proceeding in the direction of increasing their dangerous tendencies and agressiveness. The reckoning to implement a first, disabling strike is taking shape in them more and more.

In the future, M. Milshteyn considers, one should expect an increase in the dangerous tendencies in U.S. military-strategic concepts, especially in relation to the existence of plans and the implementation of practical steps to develop and deploy various weapons systems in outer space that are capable of hitting targets both in space and on earth from space, and in connection with the creation of the potential for a disabling strike.

The unprecedented growth in the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism has intensely increased the threat of nuclear war. Peoples are interested in an improvement of the world situation, and first and foremost in putting an end to the arms race, beginning a reduction of arms, and eliminating them. It is this that is the aim of numerous initiatives from the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, the article says.

MAJORITY OF AMERICANS FAVOR END TO ARMS RACE

LD191854 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- TASS political analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

American participants in the anti-war and anti-nuclear movement have adopted at one of their biggest forums a broad national program of actions for the nuclear arms freeze and the subsequent nuclear disarmament, for the preservation of mankind. The program was approved at the 8th national congress of the mass public organization of U.S. peace champions -- the "Mobilization for Survival" coalition which ended its work in New York Sunday. The coalition affiliates over 170 public organizations which oppose preparations for nuclear and other wars. The congress was attended by representatives of 30 states and foreign guests. A broad program of actions against the threat of a nuclear war which was adopted by Americans is actually a foreign policy mandate to the head of present administration who was reelected recently for the second term. At the same time, the program brings to naught assertions of the reactionary militaristic forces to the effect that the returns of the presidential elections give a great freedom of manouvre to President Reagan concerning the arms control problem.

As is known, most Americans favour nuclear arms freeze, a further creation of nuclear-free zones on the territory of the United States and the consolidation of peace. According to public opinion polls held by the "Public Agenda Foundation" company, 75 per cent of Americans in all the demographic groups are unanimous in their opinion that to start a nuclear war or to risk starting it is tantamount to committing a nuclear suicide, and they believe that this danger is not remote, but on the contrary, is quite real and imminent. Specifically, the U.S. public organization "Physicians for Social Responsibility" maintains that the breaking out of nuclear conflict would cost the U.S. 150 million lives and perhaps more. And still, some people in Washington are trying to interpret the results of the presidential elections as a mandate for a further stepping up of the arms race and for confrontation.

Thus, what we are having today is two Americas. First, it is the America of those who are going on with the policy aimed at achieving U.S. military superiority and whipping up the arms race, who count on force. They are in the minority. Second, the America of the overwhelming majority of its citizens who come out for the termination of the arms race, for peaceful coexistence on our planet.

It has been stated by Soviet leaders on more than one occasion that the Soviet Union is ready to take concrete steps aimed at removing the threat of a nuclear war and curbing the arms race through agreement on the basis of equality and equal security of the sides. Now it is for the U.S. to join the USSR in its efforts in the search for practical solutions of concrete problems. Today it is necessary to steer for peaceful coexistence and not for confrontation. There can be no other reasonable basis for Soviet-American relations.

CEMA-FINLAND COOPERATION TALKS OPEN IN HELSINKI

LD152259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The 12th annual session of the CEMA Cooperation Commission and the Finnish Republic opened today in Helsinki. Taking part in the session are delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Finland. Plans will be discussed for the further development of comprehensive links between the CEMA members-countries and Finland for 1985.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES DISCUSS JOINT COSMIC RESEARCH

LD162009 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- An international meeting has been held to discuss the problems of joint research by scientists of the socialist countries in the field of cosmic material studies. The meeting was attended by experts from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The participants in the meeting outlined a programme for further joint scientific experiments, discussed prospects for the development of cooperation within the framework of the "intercosmos" programme.

BRIEFS

CEMA PLANNING CONFERENCE -- The conference of the experts of CEMA country planning and economic scientific research institutes was held in Kirovakan. It discussed questions dealing with the methods for integrating the socialist economy as well as ways for perfecting planning, foreign trade, and economic cooperation. The conference was opened by M. Edilyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR State Planning Committee. Then D. Chernikov, director of the USSR State Planning Committee Economy Scientific Research Institute, gave an address on "The methods for socialist economic intergration and ways for perfecting planning, foreign trade, and economic cooperation." Experts from Poland, the GDR, Hungary, the CSSR, and Bulgaria gave an addresses on the questions discussed. The conference adopted corresponding decisions. [Text] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 31 Oct 84 p 3 GF]

PRAVDA WELCOMES UN 'RIGHT TO PEACE' DECLARATION

PM151451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "Commentator's Column": "Important Act"]

[Text] On 12 November, the UN General Assembly adopted the declaration "on the peoples' right to peace." It solemnly proclaims that the peoples of our planet have a sacred right to peace. Approved by a special resolution, the document demands that the policy of states be oriented toward removing the threat of war, above all nuclear war; ruling out the use of force in interstate relations; and resolving international disputes by peaceful means on the basis of the UN Charter.

Among the members of this organization there are states for which the right to peace is an extremely burning issue. Heroic Sandinist Nicaragua, is an example, against which an undeclared war is being waged from abroad and the possibility of overt aggression by American imperialism cannot be ruled out. However, all other peoples are also now having to defend their right to a peaceful life. It is common knowledge how the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe threatening all human civilization has increased recently. All because not unknown imperialist circles are cranking up a gigantic arms race, raising tension on the planet to extreme limits.

The adopted declaration reflects the desire of peace-loving states and peoples to end the process of sliding toward a nuclear abyss and to turn the course of events into the rails of detente. At the same time, the peoples' sacred right to peace is the logical precursor of their right to act, and act decisively, to defend and ensure it. This is essential for the antiwar and antinuclear movement, in which the very broad people's masses on various continents are now involved.

Naturally, the socialist community countries are among the 92 states that said "yes" to the people's right to peace at the General Assembly. Truly peace-loving states and a truly peace-loving policy must have no other stand. It is regrettable that the points in this declaration, like other UN documents, are only of an advisory nature. However, there were 34 UN members, NATO countries and countries dependent on them, that "abstained" from the vote on the corresponding resolution. It is obvious that even the proclamation of the peoples' right to peace is unacceptable to those who think in terms of the imperialist "policy of strength" and who act in that spirit. No one, not even they, dared to say "no" to it. This is further evidence of the impressive moral and political force of UN acts in favor of peace.

In the complex and tense international situation at the end of 1984, which has been created by the American policy of confrontation and the senseless pursuit of military superiority, the declaration "On the Peoples' Right to Peace" sounds like an extremely topical appeal for reason, for states' responsibility for the earth's future, for real concrete actions to curb the arms race, and for an honest dialogue to these ends. Yes, this is the will of the vast majority of the states forming the world community and, of course, it is the will of all peoples.

SOVIET UN ENVOY HITS IMPERIALISM IN S.E. ASIA

LD171216 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Chernyshev reports:

Constructive dialogue between Southeast Asian countries and a search for peaceful mutually acceptable solutions to the existing problems constitute the only sensible way to settlement in that region. This is the view of many participants in the discussion at the plenary meeting of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly on the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries consider it necessary to choose the path of peaceful negotiations to resolve all the regional problems on the basis of equality and mutual respect for the interests of all the sides, Vietnam's permanent representative to the United Nations, Hoang Bich Son, stated. The policy of confrontation imposed on the countries of the region by the forces of imperialism and expansion is aimed at weakening and subordinating those states.

Representatives of Laos, Mongolia and other countries noted that the main conditions for normalising the situation in the region include an end to outside intervention, mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Southeast Asian countries and the development of relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation among them.

Continued tension in the region constitues a result of the incessant intervention of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, the Soviet Union's permanent representative to the United Nations, Oleg Troyanovskiy, said. There are those who would like to regain their positions, lost as a consequence of the victory of the peoples of Vietnam and Laos in the struggle for national independence and freedom, and there are forces which would like to have the Pol Pot men back in power in Kampuchea. A special danger is posed by the plans to involve the ASEAN countries in imperialist military and political blocs and to turn Southeast Asia into another seat of confrontation. But the course imposed on the states of the region will not bring the results for which certain forces are still hoping, the Soviet representative said. A stable tendency for improving mutual understanding and finding ways to achieve lasting peace and stability is gradually and ever more obviously emerging between the ASEAN members and the Indochinese countries.

CEMA COMMUNIQUE CIRCULATED AT UNITED NATIONS

LD162104 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 16 TASS -- The text of the communique on the 39th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), which was held in Havana on October 29-31, 1984, has been circulated at the United Nations Organization as a U.N. official document. The communique expresses the socialist countries' determination to continue to do everything necessary to preserve peace on earth, to prevent a nuclear catastrophy, and to maintain the military-strategic balance at lower and lower levels.

The document reaffirms readiness for a dialogue, and for honest and serious talks aimed at reaching accords taking into account the security interests of all countries and peoples.

PRAVDA NOTES REACTION TO CHERNENKO INTERVIEW

PM201045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup dated 18 November: "Following a Course of Peace"]

[Text] K.U. Chernenko's replies to the questions put by a correspondent for the American NBC-TV company have aroused great interest in the world public. Foreign mass media point out that the Soviet leader once again pointed to the paramount importance of the chief problem of the present day -- how to parry the threat of nuclear war, find a means of halting the arms race, and create a situation in the world whereby the peoples would not experience fear for the morrow. Commentaries emphasize that, proceeding from the two countries' special responsibility for the preservation of peace, K.U. Chernenko very definitely advocated that Soviet-American relations be oriented not toward confrontation but toward peaceful coexistence and become an important positive factor in the international situation as a whole.

If the statements that Washington has been making recently about its desire to resolve questions of disarmament do not remain just words, then the Soviet Union and the United States could begin moving toward more normal relations and a more secure world. The NBC-TV company especially singles out this statement by K.U. Chernenko. The Soviet leader, the broadcast points out, reaffirmed the USSR's adherence to preventing the militarization of space and freezing nuclear arms and to a total ban on nuclear weapon tests. He pointed out that, if we orient ourselves toward peaceful coexistence and not toward confrontation, there can be no sensible basis for relations between the USSR and the United States other than readiness to build them on the foundation of equality, with regard to each other's legitimate interests and without detriment to the interests of third countries.

NBC reports that Washington's official circles perceived with interest the replies of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the questions put by this television company's correspondent and intend to attentively study the views expressed by him.

In an interview with the same television company, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz advocated shifting to a process of diplomatic negotiations on specific problems.

As the Soviet leader declared, he does not think that the conditions necessary for a Soviet-American summit meeting to produce the results expected of it have taken shape at present, the American CBS-TV company reports. In his opinion, it will not be difficult to determine the timing of such a meeting when there is confidence in its positive results.

K.U. Chernenko called the question of limiting and reducing arms the chief issue in relations between the two nuclear powers, the USSR and the United States, THE WASHINGTON POST writes. As the newspaper points out, the Soviet leader's statement emphasizes that the Soviet Union has proposed practical ways to achieve this end.

The Soviet Union advocates a return to detente in Soviet-American relations -- which, apart from anything else, can open up broad opportunities for cooperation between the USSR and the United States in resolving such global problems now troubling mankind as the struggle against hunger in a number of parts of the world and the protection of the environment, THE NEW YORK TIMES states. If the Reagan administration is sincere, the newspaper points out, then, in the opinion of the Soviet leadership, the way is open to seek practical solutions to key problems.

Informing readers in detail about the Soviet leader's replies to the American correspondent's questions, London newspapers single out K.U. Chernenko's statement that a Soviet-American summit meeting could give a powerful boost to the constructive development of relations if major, clearly defined aims are achieved as a result of such a meeting.

The Soviet leader confirmed that the USSR advocates averting the danger of war and normalizing relations with the United States so that the peoples do not feel fear for the future, West German television reports in a ZDF program. The Soviet Union has thereby given an important political signal that must be heard in Washington, the commentary points out.

The Soviet Union takes an active stand on the question of nuclear disarmament, Japan's ASAHI comments on K.U. Chernenko's replies. The Soviet leader's replies, another Japanese newspaper, YOMIURI, writes, convincingly demonstrate the sincerity of Moscow in stating the urgent need to get Soviet-American relations out of its impasse.

Publishing the full text of K.U. Chernenko's replies, Delhi's NATIONAL HERALD emphasizes the need to ensure appropriate conditions so that the Soviet-American summit meeting produces the expected results and gives a powerful boost to the constructive development of relations between the two countries.

K.U. Chernenko's replies to the NBC correspondent's questions emphasize once again the idea that there is no more urgent problem now than that of preventing a nuclear catastrophe, GDR radio points out. The Soviet Union is doing all in its power to secure a lessening of international tension and ensure the constructive development of relations with the United States, Mongolian radio points out.

"To Remove the Threat of Nuclear War" and "The USSR and the United States: Special Responsibility for the Preservation of Peace" -- central Hungarian newspapers publish Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies under such headlines. The chief thing, NEPSZABADSAG emphasizes, is awareness of the fact that the arms race cannot ensure anyone's security, and readiness to actually build one's relations while taking into consideration each other's legitimate interests and without detriment to the interests of third countries.

GROMYKO RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR HARTMAN

LD191510 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1456 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Arthur Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, at his request. Certain questions of Soviet-U.S. relations of mutual interest were discussed during the conversation.

BUSH, FRANCE'S CHEYSSON DISCUSS EAST-WEST TIES

LD200944 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 19 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Bush, the U.S. vice president, today met Cheysson, the French minister for external relations, who is in Washington on a working visit. No official reports on the results of the talks were issued. Also today, there will be a meeting between the French minister and U.S. Sectetary of State Shultz. According to informed observers, the basic attention during these talks is being devoted to questions of East-West relations, particularly in the sphere of arms control. The visit by the French minister is one stage in the process of intensive consultations that the Washington administration is conducting with its West European allies following the recent presidential elections.

USSR NOT TO ALLOW TRADING FIRMS TO ABUSE TRUST

PM191641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Dmitriyev article: "Duplicitous Negotiator: A Story About a U.S. Firm and an Abuse of Trust"]

[Text] At the start of the seventies, Soviet foreign trade associations gained a new partner specializing in shipments of medical and laboratory equipment. We are talking about the U.S. firm "California International Trade" (CIT), which was evidently specially created to trade with the socialist countries. Its president, the smiling (Rafael Gregoryan), a fluent Russian speaker, had visited our country dozens of times. He never avoided contact with the press, he probably even sought it. In talks with Soviet correspondents, for instance, he made these sober statements: "Trade sanctions against such an enormous, industrially developed power as the Soviet Union are pointless."

It seemed he was boldly challenging the economic policy of the U.S. Administration, which was then trying to apply the notorious sanctions against the USSR. Stressing his kinship with the large group of American businessmen who hold realistic views, in every possible way he demonstrated a willingness to promote the development of U.S.-USSR trade.

It took some time for (Gregoryan's) true face -- hostile to the Soviet Union -- to be seen beneath his false smile, and for his "business" to be completely exposed. A great deal of this busienss had more to it than met the eye.

First and foremost one was struck by his purposeful activeness in establishing contacts with specialists from different Soviet institutes that are traditionally of interest to the U.S. intelligence organs. The firm repeatedly participated in international exhibitions held in Moscow, and visitors to the CIT stands received advertising prospectuses. These often contained questionnaires and forms whose details were by no means without interest for the special services.

(Gregoryan) invited, in his view, "prospective" visitors to premises rented by the firm at the exhibitions and hidden from outside gaze, intending to establish unofficial relations with them. Here, (Gregoryan) allotted the prime role not to the business of trade but to wringing out of his interlocutors information unrelated to the exhibition. The American did not stint on the drinks and valuable souvenirs....

Revealing the secrets of his "business" in the U.S. press, (Gregoryan) trumpeted the principle of close contacts with partners. Anything can be bought or sold, (Gregoryan) was convinced. He tried bribery: money, goods, movie cameras, cameras, and radios, However, the American's "generosity" naturally aroused the indignation of honest Soviet citizens, indignation that they reported to various organizations by letter.

At first the firm assiduously carried out its business commitments. However, over a short period between the end of 1983 and the start of 1984 it received from Soviet organizations over 40 claims for the replacement of defective goods.

It gradually became clear that the (Gregoryan) trading method for some reason often made it possible to dupe partners. He tried, for instance, to hike the price of small parts and expendable materials whose value was hard to check. "By an oversight" certain parts would not be packed, but it would not be forgotten to list on the invoice. Attempts were made to sell Soviet organizations secondhand or already obsolete equipment.

To put the finishing touches to the picture of (Gregoryan's) behavior in the USSR it must also be said that the American often used his visits to our country for contraband machinations, secretly smuggling out antiques and valuables. One more thing; the U.S. "businessman" often "forgot," as we have already noted, to send clients the parts stipulated in their contracts. Equally, articles not figuring in specifications suddenly turned up in crates stamped CIT. Thus, in September, a Murmansk customs worker discovered in one such crate a large quantity of literature whose import to the USSR is prohibited....

It is no secret that U.S. reactionary circles are currently taking persistent steps to restrict foreign economic ties with the USSR. To this end the special services and the subversion centers subordinate to them are being used to discredit the very idea of trade and economic ties. By creating firms as fronts and infiltrating their agents into companies trading with the USSR they not only gather intelligence information but also, aiming to damage the Soviet economy, try to deliver obsolete and low-quality output, which is rapidly discovered by Soviet organizations.

This "trade" which the smiling (Gregoryan) tries to conduct with us cannot satisfy the Soviet side. In granting foreign companies extensive opportunities for business relations with our country the Soviet side counts on their meeting their commitments. Of course, we will not tolerate actions that are damaging to our country.

Therefore, the Soviet side's decision to end the activity of the CIT office in Moscow is entirely understandable. The duplicitous negotiator from America has betrayed the trust of his Soviet partners.

PRAVDA CITED ON U.S. TRADE MACHINATIONS

LD132346 Moscow World Service in English 2300 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] The Soviet national daily PRAVDA says the United States is attempting to put an end to the mutually advantageous trade between the EEC members and the socialist countries in order to weaken its competitors in Western Europe.

PRAVDA says that following the failure of American attempts to undermine supplies of equipment for the Soviet pipeline project from Siberia to Western Europe the United States is now trying to assume the right to embargo sales of any products to the socialist countries. PRAVDA says that to this end the United States is trying to give more powers to the committee controling experts to the socialist countries, formed back in 1950 during the cold war.

PRAVDA CITES U.S. PAMPHLET ON DOWNED KOREAN JET

PM191449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On the Provocation Involving the Boeing"]

[Text] New York, 16 Nov -- The provocation involving the sending of a South Korean aircraft into Soviet airspace in September last year was necessary for the Reagan administration in order to "freeze Soviet-American relations" and create favorable conditions for securing U.S. congressional approval of appropriations for the latest armaments. This was stated in a pamphlet entitled "The Mystery of Flight KAL-007," published here by the U.S. Peace Council, which analyzes in detail the facts revealed as a result of a study of the circumstances of that incident, statements by authoritative experts, and evidence from the U.S. and Western press.

"The first serious proof that the Reagan administration knew much more about the Boeing-747 flight than it stated publicly emerged when it became known that a U.S. Air Force RC-135 reconnaissance plane was on standing patrol parallel to the South Korean airliner's course just before its incursion into Soviet airspace, the document says. Official Washington hastened to describe this fact as a "coincidence." However, this was refuted by U.S. experts T. Bernard and T. Eskelson. This type of aircraft, they said, is intended for active intelligence gathering and its on-board electronic apparatus makes it possible for "the most senior government figures, including the President himself," to be rapidly informed of intelligence data "from any region of the world." For this reason, the experts believe that the South Korean Boeing could not have been outside the RC-135's "field of vision." "The official U.S version (of the circumstances of the incident -- TASS note) is incomplete and misleading," they stressed.

On the admission of former U.S. special services employee R. (Makgikhi), the provocative operation was planned at a high level with the direct participation of the CIA, which has used civilian aircraft of the South Korean airline for espionage purposes on several occasions in the past. Similar accusations are leveled by authoritative experts very familiar with the activity of the U.S. special services -- J. Keppel, G. Martin, A (Brun), and a whole range of others who have made independent investigations into the circumstances of the incident, the pamphlet notes. In their opinion, one of the aims of sending the South Korean Boeing was to test how the Soviet air defense system operates. Experts' conclusions also confirm facts which have come to light about the fact that, in addition to the RC-135 reconnaissance plane, the airliner's flight was tracked by a U.S. spy satellite the Challenger spacecraft which was then above that region of the earth, and also by numerous U.S. radar stations, the document says.

All this flatly refutes Washington's allegations that the airliner deviated from its set course and flew over secret installations in the Soviet Union as the result of an "error." The circumstances of the incident point to the fact that from the very beginning the "Reagan administration either lied or distorted the facts," the U.S. Peace Council pamphlet stresses.

FIRST ARTICLE BY NEW POLITICAL OBSERVER NOTED

PM141426 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 14 November carries on page 14 the first article by its newly appointed political observer Nikolay Polyanov, entitled "The Pentagon's Space Arithmetic."

The article is introduced as follows:

"Political observer Nikolay Polyanov has started work at LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Today we publish his first article."

Polyanov examines at length the origins of the "star wars" concept in U.S. strategy and the various steps that have been taken over the last few years to implement it. He refers on several occasions to NEW YORK TIMES articles and reports, and quotes from interviews on the subject given by Vice President Bush and General J. Stansberry and a recent article by Senator Edward Kennedy published in "Arms Control Today," concluding:

"The more time goes on, the better people understand the smart maneuvering in a dangerous game that can bring nothing good. The more time goes on, the better they understand that, in our age, it is not up to Washington to make all the decisions it may fancy."

PRAVDA NOTES DELIVERY OF U.S. HELICOPTERS TO PRC

PM191040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "'Helicopter Diplomacy'"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Nov -- PRC Defense Minister General Zhang Aiping has received former U.S. Secretary of State General A. Haig -- now chief adviser to the United Technologies company, part of the U.S. military-industrial complex -- who is leading a delegation here.

As the XINHUA agency reports, Haig came to China to take part in a ceremony to deliver the first consignment of helicopters sold to China by the U.S. Sikorsky Aircraft company, a division of United Technologies.

The ceremony to deliver the first consignment of U.S.-manufactured helicopters to China took place on an airfield near Beijing. This delivery is part of a deal worth a total of $150 million concluded between China and Sikorsky Aircraft. In all, 24 machines will be supplied.

A. Haig said that there had once been "ping-pong diplomacy" in relations with the PRC. Now, he noted, the act of delivering the most up-to-date equipment ever to China can be described as "helicopter diplomacy."

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

LD201153 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 TASS -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received today a Soviet Government delegation led by Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, now staying here for talks on the conclusion of a treaty on the state frontier between the USSR and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kim Il-song stressed the great importance of the official friendly visit paid by a Korean party and state delegation to the Soviet Union in May last and the meetings and talks held with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, for the further development and strengthening of Soviet-Korean relations. Certain international problems were also discussed during the talk. It took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

U.S. TRYING TO HINDER KOREAN DIALOGUE

PM161329 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS reports: "United States Bears Responsibility"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Nov -- The recent provocative statement by General W. Livsey, commander of the joint American-South Korean armed forces, about the U.S. "immutable determination" to continue giving assistance in modernizing the puppet regime's army in connection with the farfetched "threat of aggression against the South" pursues the aim both of wrecking the dialogue that is taking shape between North and South Korea and inflaming to the utmost the situation on the Korean peninsula. This was stated here by Lieutenant General O Kul-yol, Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo member and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

The Korean people are making every effort to create an atmosphere conducive to the holding of talks on peaceful unification, he emphasized. This is evidenced by the DPRK's aid to the population of South Korea, which was suffering from a natural calamity, and by the agreement to hold a meeting of representatives of both sides to discuss the question of establishing trade and economic relations between the North and the South.

However, the United States, while loudly proclaiming its "desire" for a dialogue, in fact does not wish to abandon the policy of blackmail and threats against the DPRK. Continuing to occupy the southern part of Korea, it is doing everything to exacerbate tension on the Korean peninsula. The redeployment of military units and formations has been continuing recently in the region of the military demarcation line, American troops in conjunction with subunits of the puppet army are rehearsing landing operations simulating a landing on DPRK territory, and large-scale joint troop exercises are being conducted with the involvement of a large quantity of hardware.

Washington's reluctance to sit down at the negotiating table and refusal to withdraw its troops from South Korea clearly show whence the real threat of war stems. The American authorities' stand runs counter to the interests of the Korean people and the interests of the peoples of Asia and the whole world, Gen O Kul-yol pointed out.

JAPANESE DELEGATION MEETS ALIYEV, PATOLICHEV

LD191609 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev received today a delegation of four political parties of Japan (the Democratic Socialist Party, Komeito, the New Liberal Club, and the Social Democratic Union) and the Japanese Confederation of Labour -- Domei headed by the chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Socialist Party Ryosaku Sasaki. The delegation is staying in the USSR, on a visit at the invitation of the USSR parliamentary group.

During the talks the sides touched upon topical international problems and questions connected with Soviet-Japanese relations. The Japanese representatives expressed concern over the aggravated tension in the world and spoke in favour of taking effective measures aimed at the reduction and limitation of armaments, primarily nuclear ones. The Soviet side stressed that the removal of the threat of a nuclear war, the curbing of the arms race, the strengthening of the foundation of peace on the earth and the restoration of the process of detente constituted a principled and consistent policy of the Soviet Union. This is the objective of peaceful foreign policy initiatives put forward by this country.

In this connection the attention of the Japanese side was drawn to the answers of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet K.U. Chernenko to questions of the correspondent of the NBC television company M. Kalb in which the Soviet leader again set forth concrete proposals concerning the improvement of Soviet-American relations and the warding off of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The sides also pointed out the importance of active steps towards the improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations on the path of goodneighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. In this respect the realisation of concrete ideas on the development of Soviet-Japanese relations set forth by Konstantin Chernenko in the address to Japanese readers in connection with the publication in Japan of the collection of his speeches and articles would be of major importance.

The talk was attended: from the Soviet side -- by the deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee I.I. Kovalenko and the head of a department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs N.N. Solovev; from the Japanese side -- by the deputy chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Komeito Party Y. Asai, the head of the Committee for working out parliamentary policy of the New Liberal Club K. Ito, the chairman of the Social Democratic Union H. Den, the chairman of Domei T. Usami and Japanese Ambassador to the USSR Y. Katori.

A meeting was held between the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade N.S. Patolichev and the delegation. The sides exchanged views on questions connected with the state and prospects of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations. On behalf of the USSR parliamentary group, a luncheon was given in honour of the guests. Members of the delegation visited the Mausoleum of V.I. Lenin. They laid flowers at the tomb of the unknown soldier outside the Kremlin Wall.

The delegation concluded the visit and left the USSR. At the Moscow airport it was seen off by the head of the Soviet-Japanese section of the USSR parliamentary group, JSSR minister M.A. Prokofyev, I.I. Kovalenko, the secretary of the All-Union Central Council of trade Unions K. Yu. Matskyavichus and other officials.

The group that saw off the delegation included Y. Katori.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV SEND GREETINGS TO MPRP

PM161207 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] On the 60th anniversary of the renaming and proclamation of Ulaanbaatar as the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, V.V. Grishin, Moscow CPSU Gorkom first secretary, and V.F. Promyslov, Moscow Gorispolkom chairman, sent the following telegram to Comrade B. Altangerel, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and Ulaanbaatar MPRP City Committee first secretary, and Comrade S. Monhshargal, chairman of the Executive Board of the Ulaanbaatar Hural of People's Deputies:

On behalf of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom we send you, the Communists, and the working people of the Mongolian capital, our cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 60th anniversary of the renaming and proclamation of Ulaanbaatar as capital of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Tremendous socioeconomic transformations have taken place in the city during the years of people's power. Today Ulaanbaatar is Mongolia's major political, industrial, and cultural center. We are well aware that this is the result of the MPRP Central Committee's constant concern for the republic's capital and of the energetic work of the city's working people under the leadership of the city party organization.

Muscovites, like all Soviet people, rate highly the relations of sincere, fraternal friendship that have linked the USSR and Mongolia for many years and that have been and are firmly based on the ideological unity and indestructible alliance between the CPSU and the MPRP. We are convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our countries and their capitals will continue to develop successfully for the good of the Soviet and the Mongolian peoples and for the sake of the cause of peace and socialism.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all the inhabitants of the fraternal capital new labor achievements in socialist building, and that you may celebrate the glorious jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic -- in a worthy fashion.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH REAGAN

LD172148 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1458 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Washington, 17 Nov (TASS) -- U.S. President Reagan has had a meeting here with S. Yaqub Ali Khan, Pakistan minister of foreign affairs. Official White House and State Department spokesmen have categorically refused to report anything about the content of the talks. However, it is obvious from the minister's statements that the main topic of the meeting was the issue of the further expansion of the U.S. undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. "We discussed the issue of Afghanistan in detail," Yaqub Ali Khan said on this.

Commenting on the White House meeting, political observers are noting that Washington is not stinting in its aid to Pakistan with the specific aim that a substantial part of it falls into the hands of the Afghan terrorists. The United States has already drawn up a program for rendering such aid to Islamabad for the next 5 years: over 3 million dollars. At the same time, Washington is directly providing major funds to the so-called "Afghan refugee camps" on Pakistani territory, where, in effect, gangs of cutthroats are based. On the admission of administration officials, the United States has already redirected over 300 million dollars to the counterrevolutionaries via these channels since 1980.

Informed observers are stressing that other questions concerning the strengthening of U.S. - Pakistani relations were also discussed at the meeting in Washington. It is no secret that the United States is endeavoring to turn this country into one of the main conductors of the aggressive U.S. line in the region of South and southwestern Asia. Islamabad is being granted modern weapons so as to blackmail the region's independent states that pursue a policy not to Washington's liking. These states are particularly worried by the United States' supplies of F-16 fighter bombers to Pakistan, substantially complicating the situation in the region. An AP report is noteworthy in this connection: "Paskistan's minister of foreign affairs has a meeting scheduled for Monday with U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger to discuss questions of arms supplies to Islamabad within the framework of a U.S. aid package worth 3.2 billion.

AFP: AFGHAN REBELS KILL SOVIET GENERAL

NC200750 Paris AFP in English 0741 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 20 (AFP) -- Muslim insurgents killed a Soviet Army general in Afghanistan when they shot down his helicopter between Khowst and the capital Kabul last Tuesday, Western diplomatic sources said here today. The insurgents, fighting the Soviet-backed government of President Babrak Karmal, shot down two helicopters in the area, one of which was carrying the general, the sources said.

The officer has been identified only as General Karaskin, diplomats said. They were unsure of the spelling of his name as their information was based on a verbal report. The general was reportedly in command of the Soviet Army base in Khwost Ashort, the capital of Wardak Province.

There was no independent confirmation of the report.

DRA'S KARMAL, QADER ON COMBATING COUNTERREVOLUTION

PM191145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Conference Held"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 Nov -- A conference of DRA National Defense Ministry leading personnel devoted to scientific practice has been held in the Afghan capital. It discussed tasks facing the republic's Armed Forces in combating counterrevolution under present-day conditions. The participants in the conference were addressed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. Recently, he emphasized, the bandit formations sent into the DRA from abroad have suffered a number of crushing blows. The counterrevoltution is now resorting to barbarous methods of waging the undeclared war. This requires a further improvement in the combat and political training of Armed Forces personnel and in the methods of combating dushmans. It is essential to cooperate even more closely with the local population in destroying the remnants of the counterrevolution.

Colonel General 'Abdul Qader, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA national defense minister, stated that the republic's Armed Forces are closing their ranks increasingly tightly around the PDPA and the revolutionary Government of the DRA in the cause of implementing the national-democratic revolution's ideals.

KARMAL SPEAKS ON DRA'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD191721 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Kabul November 19 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, at its meeting here, has considered the activity of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan. Addressing the meeting, Party CC [Central Committee] General Secretary and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal highly assessed courageous efforts by the country's young generation in defending and strengthening the gains of the April Revolution. He advanced concrete tasks on consolidating the ideological and political foundations of the youth organization and expanding its ranks.

The Political Bureau of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee also examined the issue of prices in the country. Babrak Karmal said that the market situation and the supply of prime necessities to the population have stabilised thanks to persistent efforts by the PDPA and the Afghan Government. At the same time, the Afghan leader pointed to certain difficulties related to interference in Afghan affairs by U.S. -led imperialist and reactionary forces which are seeking to implement the plans of economic blockade of Afghanistan. Babrak Karmal stressed in this connection that it is necessary to adopt resolute measures to prevent price rises. For that, he said, it is necessary to develop the cooperative movement in the countryside, expand the system of state trade, and actively involve party and public organizations, all working people of the republic in price control.

DRA ECONOMIST VIEWS AFGHANISTAN'S DEVELOPMENT

GF181234 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Dear listeners, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Council of Ministers has disclosed that the main targets of the state economic plan for the year ending 20 March 1984 have been fulfilled.

Mainly, the amount of cultivated lands incrased by over 2,000 hectares. Extraction of natural gas increased by 12.5 percent and the manufacture of chemical fertilizers by 22.6 percent.

(Arjana Sanoar), a DRA economist, has written the following on the matter:

It must be considered at the very beginning that DRA's economic development began against the background of an undeclared war directed against Afghanistan -- a war that is being waged by imperialism and reactionary forces. The damage the counterrevolutionaries have inflicted on the DRA's economy totals over 35 billion afghanis. This is half of the amount injected into that country's economic domain during the 20 years prior to the April Revolution. The harm done to Afghanistan by the economic measures adopted by the Western countries is not included in that figure.

However, the effort made to choke the 1978 April Revolution economically (?has not been successful). The following fact confirms this view: Compared with the year the revolution took place in Afghanistan, the DRA's gross national product last year increased by 6 percent, national income by 6.3 percent, and agricultural production by more than 7 percent.

Approximately 100 industrial projects were put into operation last year. Twenty-nine of them belong to the private sector. The increased activity in the private capital sector proves that the confidence the owners of national establishments have in the DRA Government is gradually strengthening. However, the share of the state in the industrial domain grew by more than 20 percent after the revolution. Meanwhile, the state is putting into effect significant measures for increasing agricultural production. For example, 308,000 peasant families have become land owners during the years of popular sovereignty in Afghanistan. Work is also underway for realizing a systematic distribution of irrigation water.

Loans, various varieties of seeds, and chemical fertilizers are being made available to the peasants on easy terms. Through the help of machinery workshops in a number of provinces, the peasants are being acquainted with agricultural technology.

Meanwhile, the progress achieved in Afghanistan's foreign relations is a sign pointing to that country's economic stability. The volume of trade between Afghanistan and the capitalist and developing countries increased more than twofold during the 6 years since the April Revolution.

The DRA economist (Arjana Sancar) concluded: The socialist countries are making a significant contribution toward our country's economic development. For example, 16 large establishments have been set up in Afghanistan with the help of the Soviet Union during the past 2 years.

SOLTON NOTES CONFIDENT MOOD OF AFGHAN PEOPLE

LD171652 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] If I were to describe the general mood of the Afghan people in a few words, I'd say these words are confidence, optimism, and self-control. I cannot say the nation lives an easy life. It is going through a difficult, complicated process of change, and not only in the economic field.

Changes have affected relations between people and, what I think is no less important, their very outlook. One should not forget that before the April Revolution of 1978, Afghanistan was a semi-feudal country with a tribal society. The bulk of the people who worked to enrich a handful of feudal lords were themselves illiterate, oppressed, and downtrodden. For centuries they had been told there could be no other life for them.

But it turned out they can live differently. They found they can bend and feel human beings in their own right. They found they can work and enjoy the fruits of their labor. All these changes were introduced by the April Revolution. Its goals are simple and clear to everyone. As the Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal said about them, we want every person to have good housing and enough food to eat. We want everyone to be clothed and healthy and to have the light of knowledge and culture illuminating the life of every citizen of our beloved motherland.

These are honorable goals. People who have artificially created the so-called Afghan problem, who organized and are waging with the help of mercenaries an undeclared war against Afghanistan, what can they offer to offset these objectives? A return to the past, to slavery? It is true that gangs of bandits trained, armed, and supported by the United States, Pakistan, and some other countries are still preying upon the Afghan people. They have managed to intimidate and terrorize some, but they have no following among the nation as a whole. They have neither base nor popular support. I talked with many men and women in Kabul, Herat, Qandahar, and other cities. I met peasants who had received land plots and water from the government. What they said bespoke their determination to defend their right to the new free life.

There is a clear tendency towards stabilization throughout the country. The border provinces are being cleared of the major gangs. Many industrial facilities are functioning normally. The ruined factories are being restored, and some new ones are under construction. Farmers have taken in a good harvest of crops this year. As living standards in the country improve step by step, the government is working consistently to find ways of normalizing the situation around Afghanistan. The Foreign Minister Shah Muhammad Dost in a interview said the people of Afghanistan could with the help of their friends led by the Soviet Union repeal all attempts on their national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. But the Afghan Government wanted the situation around the country to be resolved at a conference room. And the minister gave assurances that everything possible would be done to that end.

COMMENTARY SCORES IRAN'S SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REBELS

NC171040 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Recently, the deadline set by Iranian officials in mid-summer for the registration of Afghans living in Iran expired. However, as before, many Afghans did not register, fearing that they will be sent to the Iran-Iraq war front or be forced to join counterrevolutionary groups that are sent into the DRA, and the police and the gendarmerie are hunting them down.

As you know, tens of thousands of Afghans are living abroad are refugees; this situation is not, in any way, their fault. Many fled their homeland after being misled by imperialist propaganda and the demagogy of counterrevolutionary leaders. Chiefs of nomadic tribes who became involved in armed brigandry often took all of the tribe with them. These were people who were unaware of the nature of counterrevolutionary struggle -- a struggle into which they were led.

This Afghan emigration has created many hardships. The leaders of various fronts, organizations, and parties exploit their people's sorrowful fate and receive clothing, foodstuff, and money which is sent as assistance from international humanitarian organizations and from the United States and Europe. However, only a small part of this assistance, which is actually earmarked for the ordinary Afghans, reaches the people to whom it was sent.

Reports sometimes appeared in the press stating that leaders of so-called Islamic organizations confiscated almost all of the foreign assistance that had been allocated to the refugees. The (?guilt) of a number of counterrevolutionary leaders in this was proven. These leaders are people like Ahmad Gilani, Burhaniddin Rabbani, Hekmatullah Mujaddadi, Guilbuddin Hikmatyar, as well as Sheykh Majid Asad Mohseni, Sheykh Nader 'Ali Mahdavi and 'Abd ol-Rasul Sayyah -- leader of the Islamic Unity for the Liberation of Afghanistan. Consequently, Afghans who were misled and left their country for abroad, namely for Iran, were doomed to a pitiful life, while the leaders of the so-called counterrevolutionary parties are leading a very posh life.

This situation seriously affects the condition of toiling masses in countries where Afghan refugees have nested. Afghans living in Iran do any job in return for very small wages, because of their poverty and deprivation, and thus aggravate problems such as unemployment, food, and housing shortages. Another problem also has been aggravated with the arrival of a large number of Afghan immigrants to Pakistan, Iran, and other countries, and that is the unprecedented intensification in the crime rate, specifically dangerous crimes such as drug trafficking and (?group) brigandry. If we peruse the Iranian newspapers, we can see that in just the month ending 22 August 1984, the police, customs officials, and revolution guards confiscated more than 4.5 tons of drugs from tradesmen and smugglers. More than 1,500 people were arrested, 10 of whom were executed in Tehran.

In recent years Iran's eastern provinces -- Khorasan, and Baluchistan va Sistan -- have become especially dangerous areas because of the unprecedented intensification in drug smuggling. According to the KEYHAN newspaper, during a period of just 5 months, 765 people were arrested in Baluchistan va Sistan on charges related to this crime and about 10 tons of drugs were confiscated. Among those arrested one can almost always find members of various parties and Islamic groupings who hold official papers allowing them to enter Iran as Afghan refugees and to carry arms. In Iran itself, centers where groups are trained, armed and sent into Afghanistan have turned into nests where drug addiction, and the smuggling of gold, foreign exchange, and stolen historic relics are propagated. The members of groups of armed criminals, acting under the disguise of defenders of the freedom of the Muslim Afghan nation, leave for various parts of Iran from these centers. Many of them are arrested and some are executed. However, despite all this, the leaders and masterminds of these criminal acts have not yet been punished. They have declared themselves as the leaders of the Islamic resistance movement and regularly travel to Washington, Islamabad, and Tehran to beg for money and arms they need to carry out their subversion, obstructionism, murder, and plunder in Democratic Afghanistan.

As long as these people continue their subversion against Afghanistan, they receive assistance in the form of dollars and extensive anti-Afghan propaganda, as well as in the form of CIA directives and centers where insurgents are trained and armed. As long as they continue murder and brigandry in Afghanistan, they will not be legally persecuted by police officials. The officials arrest only tradesmen and smugglers.

The role of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen in Asia is to meet the expenses of these Afghan insurgents and to portray them as strugglers for justice and Islam. Their main objective is to prevent Democratic Afghanistan from laying the foundations of a peaceful life in a free country. Unfortunately, Washington is aided by these wretched and sinister acts, committed by people who declare to be full-fledged anti-imperialist strugglers in words only. The creation of more and more centers for training brigands on Iranian territory is a clear example of support for Afghan counterrevolutionary forces. In view of the anti-imperialist principle declared in the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is difficult to explain why there is this kind of conformity between the objectives of the U.S. imperialists' policy and the policy of some Iranian leaders on Democratic Afghanistan, as well as on ways to implement this policy.

AFGHAN REBELS DELUDED BY WESTERN PROPAGANDA

LD151338 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Report from unidentified correspondent in Afghanistan]

[Text] When did you join the bands of mercenaries? What made you shoot at your fellow countrymen? These questions were put to Shamsur Asmar by the chief investigator. Yet the man, his face devoid of any expression, remained silent. In prison, Shamsur was treated well. He got his meals on time and when it became cold outside he was provided with warm clothing and a blanket. The interrogating officers never raised their voices, never humiliated or threatened him. A week passed. Meanwhile the leader of the band with which Shamsur [words indistinct] had warned his men against surrendering. All those who would get into the hands of Afghan troops, especially those with arms he claimed, would be shot dead without charge or trial, most likely on the spot of defection. He began to speak on the 8th day. When asked why he had joined the (?camps) of bandits, Shamsur said: Vengeance -- vengeance for my mother, for two sisters and two brothers who were killed by you. I don't feel guilty. Death for death.

Speaking in general, vengeance is a motive which can be understood. Yet this time the matter took an unexpected turn when on the following day the investigator asked the guards to bring in members of Shamsur's family. The elderly parents, the brothers Sham'aksoud and Sham'ahmoud, the sisters Farida and Fa'iza emerged from the adjoining room one by one. One should have seen Shamsur's face at that moment.

I remember the episode, our correspondent goes on, when units of the Afghan Army were clearing the Panjsher Valley of bandits last spring. There were quite a few like Shamsur among the men taken prisoner in that operation and all of them had taken up arms to fight against their own people, under the influence of lies spread by imperialist propaganda. Washington has escalated its ideological war against Afghanistan. The budget of its (?slanderous) radio station broadcasting to Afghanistan, the so-called Voice of Free Afghanistan, has nearly doubled since 1981 and in the fiscal year that began on 1 October, this budget is to be increased by another one-third.

The reasons for the escalation of Washington's pyschological war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are clear. The overwhelming majority of the republic's population support the lawful government and is ready to defend with arms in hand the achievement of the April 1978 Revolution. Counterrevolutionaries find it more and more difficult to form new units. It's to sow the seeds of mistrust in the government, to destroy (?the essence) of the prime social and economic reforms in the country, to deceive the [word indistinct] into joining the bandits that Washington allocates more and more millions of dollars to psychological warfare over the air.

Radio Peshawar and Radio Karachi have joined the propaganda campaign from the territory of neighboring Pakistan at the initiative of the United States and with assistance from some of the Western countries.

According to Daod Arian, vice president of BAKHTAR, the Afghan information agency, the volume of hostile radio programs to Afghanistan has expanded thirty fold in the past 5 years. Such are the facts of one more aspect of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Yet even the mighty machine of psychological terror cannot break the will of the Afghan people who are firmly determined to uphold their basic right, the right to life. There is no doubt that sooner or later the Afghans, (?deterred) by enemies of the April 1978 Revolution, will begin to see clearly, just as happened to Shamsur Asmar.

GANDHI, ZAIL SINGH ADDRESS MEMORIAL CEREMONIES

LD191448 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 19 TASS -- A mammoth meeting in memory of Indira Gandhi was held today in India's capital. Speaking at the meeting, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has said that the villainous assassination of Indira Gandhi is the result of a conspiracy against India. The responsibility for the crime, he said, is borne by the forces which seek to weaken our country and hope to provoke disorders that would lead to partitioning of India. We shall continue the struggle against the forces hostile to national unity. Those who masterminded that mean assassination believed that India would yield to their pressure. But they miscalculated. India will never yield to pressure and will continue following its own, independent course, stressed the prime minister.

India's President Zail Singh today opened in New Delhi a photo exhibition devoted to Indira Gandhi, her tireless struggle for progress of the republic. Indira Gandhi, he said, made a profound contribution to consolidation of peace, relaxation of international tension, she firmly came out against imperialism, against religious-communal strife, against splitter forces. At the post of the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement she gave a new impetus to consolidation of its unity.

SIKH COMMUNITY MEETING SHOWS SUPPORT FOR GANDHI

LD191003 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 19 TASS -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said that the Indian people would never allow the secessionists and terrorists to carry out their vile designs aiming to destroy India's independence.

Speaking here at a meeting with a delegation from the Sikh community, he recalled that even in the most difficult minutes of the crisis when reactionary forces had tried to take advantage of the mean murder of Indira Ghandhi to foment religious and communal strife inside the country, the people had been able to uphold their unity. The Indian Government, Rajiv Gandhi said, would continue taking the most decisive action to cut short the subversive activity of extremist and separatist groups.

He said that the Sikhs, who were part of the Indian people, had made a big contribution to India's attainment of independence and advancement along the road of progress. Committed to the cause of national unity, the Indian Government would continue to protect the legitimate rights of the Sikh community, as well as any other community regardless of its religious faith and language, and would not allow it to be blamed for Indira Gandhi's killing which had been committed by reactionaries' hirelings.

The Sikh delegation members expressed support for the Rajiv Gandhi government's policies and declared that, just like all Indians, the Sikh community condemned the villainous assassination of Indira Gandhi and had no support for the extremists' activity in Punjab. The bunch of Sikh secessionists who had found haven abroad represented nobody except their masters and was not entitled to speak on behalf of all Sikhs living in India, the delegation members said.

INDIAN PEACE GROUP SUPPORTS GANDHI'S POLICIES

LD172214 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 17 TASS -- The Indian public fully approves and supports the foreign policy line of the Rajiv Gandhi government. A statement issued by the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization points out that it welcomes India's commitment to the policy aimed at ensuring peace all over the world, at the struggle for disarmament, especially, nuclear disarmament, against colonialism, and for strengthening the Non-aligned Movement. Of special significance is the Indian Government's commitment to time-tested friendship with the Soviet Union, which serves the interests of buttressing the forces of peace, says the statement.

The aggressiveness of the United States and its allies has increased lately, the statement points out. They spur on the arms race, pursue the neo-colonialist policy, threaten the sovereignty of the non-aligned states. The imperialists are conspiring to weaken and divide India. They encircle India with a ring of military bases, and supply armaments to the Pakistani regime. The Indian people should step up the struggle for strengthening their country's security and territorial integrity, says the statement by the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization.

INCREASED U.S. PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN NOTED

LD201006 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 20 TASS -- The Pentagon has transferred another squadron of warships led by the atomic aircraft-carrier Enterprise from the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean. The squadron joined the American armada cruising off India's southern coasts, the PATRIOT newspaper has reported.

The local press directly links the escalation of American military presence in the Indian Ocean with Washington's hegemonistic aspirations. The United States is seeking to establish its undivided control over the region's natural resources, put an obstacle in the way of national liberation movements and hinder the consolidation of the political and economic independence of India and other developing nations, writes the NATIONAL HERALD newspapers. The U.S. strategy, directed at gaining world domination, is the main obstacle in the way of turning that part of the world into a peace zone.

DOLGIKH CONTINUES VISIT TO INDOCHINESE NATIONS

Makes Speech in Vientiane

LD191421 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Vientiane November 19 TASS -- "Together with the other fraternal countries, the USSR and Laos are energetically working for peace and for ending the arms race, act from identical positions on all the major international problems and vigorously counter the dangerous intrigues of imperialism and hegemonism and the attempts to turn the Asian Continent into a zone of constant seats of tension and armed conflicts," Vladimir Dolgikh, a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, an alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his address at a mass rally here today. Vladimir Dolgikh leads a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet on an official visit of friendship to Laos.

Vladimir Dolgikh said: "The threat of nuclear war continues to grow. The cause of this process is known: It is the course of confrontation with the forces of socialism and national liberation that is being pursued by the aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily the imperialism of the United States of America, and their striving to achieve military superiority and to subvert the independence of states and peoples."

"Our party and the Soviet State jointly with other socialist countries are upholding in the Leninist way the cause of peace, displaying utmost self-control, strongly repulsing the aggressive ambitions of imperialism and doing everything possible to avert another world war," the leader of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet stressed. "The latest constructive initiatives recently put forward by our country and the other members of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation were prompted also by concern for the improvement of the international climate. Here are just some of the initiatives put forward by the USSR: All the nuclear powers should assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the obligation which the Soviet Union has already assumed unilaterally; agreement should be reached on freezing nuclear arms arsenals; all the nuclear weapons tests should be banned; the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged; the militarisation of space should be prevented; chemical weapons should be banned and eliminated; and military presence in the Indian Ocean should be scaled down.

Washington's reaction to these and other Soviet initiatives, however, is invariably negative."

"The new Soviet peace initiatives tabled at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, including those on the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the good of mankind, and on the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions of states aimed at subverting sociopolitical systems in other sovereign states, are aimed at lessening present-day tensions in the international situation," Vladimir Dolgikh continued.

"The Soviet Union holds and will continue to hold a firm and consistent stand on safeguarding peace. We do not threaten anyone nor seek military superiority. Our ideal is a world without arms. But we have no right to allow and shall not allow military superiority over ourselves, shall not allow the breakdown of the existing balance of forces. We are obliged to do so by the interests of our own security, by the security interests of our friends and allies and by the need to ensure universal peace."

"The USSR attaches much importance in its foreign-policy activity to Southeast Asia, in particular, to the peoples of Indochina.

The Soviet Union supports in full the peace efforts of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, consistently standing for the organisation of dialogue with all the ASEAN countries, for the normalisation of the situation in Asia and for establishing a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Our country fully supports the line of the three Indochinese states for the stable development of their firm alliance. The lofty principles by which Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea guide themselves in their relations meet the interests of their peoples and take account of the longtime traditions of solidarity and friendship among them. The close unity and cohesion of the three Indochinese countries constitute an influential factor of improving the international climate in that part of the world.

The Soviet Union strongly denounces the armed provocations of the reactionary Thai forces against Laos."

Received by Kaysone Phomvihan

LD200751 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, General Secretary of the Laos People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, has received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Dolgikh, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is making an official friendly visit to Vientiane.

The Lao leader noted the importance and topicality of the USSR's steps in the international arena and the Soviet initiatives aimed at removing the threat of thermonuclear war. Kaysone Phomvihan expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for its assistance and support to Laos in building a new life.

PACIFIC STATES MOVE TO CREATE NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM190941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Chugrov commentary under the rubric "Cable Plus Comment": "'Chain Reaction' in the Pacific;" first paragraph is attributed to ASSOCIATED PRESS]

[Text] In Suva, the capital of Fiji, a working group of a South Pacific countries' forum has begun drafting a treaty on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the region.

These are the specific steps that are being taken with a view to creating a nuclear-free zone in the expanses of the Pacific. These are the very steps that are causing irritation in Washington. Why?

The decision on the need to create a nuclear-free zone was adopted recently at a meeting of representatives of 18 countries from the southern part of the Pacific, including Australia, New Zealand, and a number of other states. The U.S. State Department expressed its attitude to this decision with a veiled threat: Should the question of the creation of a nuclear-free zone become a practical proposition, then this zone "must not infringe the existing structures in the security sphere."

About whose security is the Pentagon concerned? The countries of the South Pacific want to ban all nuclear tests, stockpiling of nuclear weapons, and dumping of radioactive waste in the ocean in the area. The governments of New Zealand and Vanuatu have already barred ships and aircraft with nuclear weapons on board from their ports and airports. Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands take the same view. In Australia, 50 townships have declared their territories to be nuclear-free zones.

Washington's fears that the movement could turn into a "chain reaction" threatening to blow up U.S. "structures in the security sphere" were justified. This is exactly what is happening.

US PLANS FOR ASEAN COUNTRIES CRITICIZED

LD191729 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 19 Nov 84

["Dialogue -- The Only Reasonable Alternative to Confrontation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- TASS political analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Minister of Foreign Affiars of Singapore Dhanabalan who concluded his visit to Oman spoke there in favour of strong and durable U.S. military presence. According to Dhanabalan, such U.S. presence is the best way to ensure the security in the region.

No wonder that it is the Singapore foreign minister that came up with this statement or that it was made in Oman. The pro-American orientation of Singapore is explained to a great extent by the strong positions of the U.S. big business in that country. The U.S. is the biggest foreign investor there. According to the newspaper THE STRAITS TIMES, in the past four years the volume of U.S. capital investments went up by about 50 percent. About 750 American and mixed companies are operating in Singapore. As for Oman, it is known that it allowed the U.S. to create military bases on its territory.

The expansion of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean area which was the subject of talks held by the foreign minister of Singapore in Oman is used by Washington to push countries of that vast area towards militarisation. Military cooperation of those countries with the U.S. and its allies, the standardization of armaments and the holding of joint military exercises are encouraged in every way. This leads to the encroachment on their sovereignty. South-East Asia is a convincing example of U.S. military presence aimed at kindling tension in the region, for it is easier to Washington to further its objectives in the atmosphere of discord [sentence as received]. The plans to set up a so-called "Pacific community" in the region are now coming to the forefront in the subversive activities of the U.S. and Japan in the region. Under the guise of the "community" it is planned to create a military-political alliance, something like the Asian-Pacific version of NATO.

In other words, the U.S. and Japan intend to use ASEAN as an instrument of the policy of confrontation. This is done contrary to the fact that the very creation of that regional group was connected with the idea of turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. This is the principal idea of constructive initiatives put forward by the countries of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which are based on quite concrete proposals acceptable for both sides. These countries urge their ASEAN neighbours to develop the dialogue which could create an atmosphere of goodneighbourliness and fruitful cooperation. This would give an opportunity to all the countries of the region to pool their efforts in further developing economy and culture and solving social problems.

The Soviet Union fully supports the constructive proposals of the countries of Indochina. This was reiterated by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet which has just concluded its visit to the socialist Republic of Vietnam.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICIAN DEMANDS REVISION OF ANZUS

LD200806 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Canberra November 20 TASS -- Donald Chipp, the leader of the Australian Democrats Party, has demanded a revision of the ANZUS military treaty, which turned Australia into a puppet of the United States. This treaty has made Australia a nuclear target, he said in a televised election address. We should ban the calls of ships with nuclear weapons on board at our ports, and dismantle all military bases in our territory, which are involved in preparations for nuclear war.

SOVIET TRUCKS ARRIVE IN PRK TO WORK ON ROADS

BK181005 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Another batch of Soviet Karl Marx brand trucks has arrived in Kampuchea. These trucks will work on the roads linking Phnom Penh with Kompong Som port and with Battambang Province, which is the main rice granary. At present, half of all transportation work is conducted by trucks. Following the liberation of Kampuchea, hundreds of kilometers of roads and over 30 bridges have been repaired.

TASS CITES CEAUSESCU REPORT TO RCP CONGRESS

LD200046 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest November 19 TASS -- Over the 40 years since the victory of the people's revolution Romania developed from an agrarian country into an industrial and agrarian state with a modern industry and socialist agriculture, said Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary. He spoke at the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party which opened here today. The congress is to discuss the activites of the RCP Central Committee in between the 12th and 13th congresses, draft directives of the congress on the plan for the social and economic development of Romania in 1986-1990 and long-term guidelines for the development of the country in the period till the year 2000. The congress is to make amendments to the party rules, to elect new guiding bodies of the party and the RCP general secretary.

In 1984, said Nicolae Ceausescu who made a report of the RCP Central Committee to the congress, industrial production grew more than 100 times and agricultural output -- almost seven-fold compared with 1945. Thanks to accelerated rates of development of the entire national economy it became possible to increase the social product 28 times and the national income -- 32 times. Over the four decades the consumption fund grew 22 times, more than six million jobs were created, and about 80 per cent of the population live in new houses.

Describing the progress of realization of the 1981-1985 five-year plan, the speaker said, in part, that due to major successes in developing productive forces and a steady growth of the economic potential the social product in 1984 will be 25 per cent up on the figure in 1980. Fixed assets will make up 2,860 billion leis in 1985.

Touching on the guidelines for the social and economic development of Romania in the 1986-1990 five-year plan period and the prospects till 2000, the leader of the RCP stressed that the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party marked the transition to the third phase of implementation of the party's program. The main task of the 1986-1990 five-year plan period is an unswerving continuation of the policy of building the developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

To achieve this aim special importance will be devoted to the development of productive forces and perfection of social and production relations.

Dwelling on Romania's cooperation with socialist countries within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), Nicolae Ceausescu said that Romania would continue to take part in the coordination of plans, specialisation of production, joint scientific research and technical development work so that the council played an increasingly important role in the social and economic development of the member-countries, in building socialism and communism and improving the well-being of their peoples. The Socialist Republic of Romania, he went on to say, would expand economic exchanges and production cooperation with all socialist countries. At the same time Romania will continue to develop economic relations with the developing countries and industrialised capitalist countries, all states of the world irrespective of their social systems.

Taking account of the international situation, Nicolae Ceausescu said, and in keeping with its obligations within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty, Romania "will be permanently strengthening cooperation with the armies of other states and taking part in repulsing any imperialist aggression."

Dwelling on questions of the international situation and the foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian state, the RCP general secretary said that the events of the past years had demonstrated that it was possible to preserve and consolidate the policy of detente, disarmament, peace and international cooperation only through incessant efforts of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, of all the peoples.

In the past years the international situation has deteriorated like never before. Since the end of World War II, the speaker said, tensions in the world have not been higher. The growing threat of an outbreak of a new world war, a nuclear holocaust demands that all peoples should do everything to check this development of events fraught with grave consequences. That is why the main question of the present epoch is the ending of the race in arms, above all, nuclear arms, transition to disarmament and an effort to ensure a durable peace the world over.

We welcome and support, Nicolae Ceausescu said, the Soviet Union's proposals for disarmament and an end to militarisation of outer space. They reflect the wish to end the dangerous development of events, curb the arms race and promote disarmament, above all, nuclear disarmament.

The Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to stand for strenghtening and developing cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries, for overcoming differences existing between them. Nicolae Ceausescu said, in part, that Romania welcomed talks between the U.S.S.R. and P.R.C. and expressed the wish and hope that they would lead to a complete normalisation of relations between those socialist states.

We think Nicolae Ceausescu said, that solidarity, unity and cooperation of the socialist countries are a factor of paramount importance for socialist construction in every country, for the growth of prestige and strength of socialism, for the policy of peace and cooperation the world over.

"We attached and attach special attention", the report says, "to expanding cooperation with our neighbors. In this respect it is appropriate to emphasise the constant care of our party and state for a steady development of cooperation with the Soviet Union. We will continue to do everything to expand economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union, to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the peoples of the U.S.S.R. [no ending quotations marks as received]

PRAVDA CARRIES CPSU GREETINGS TO RCP CONGRESS

PM191715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 13th RCP Congress

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of Communists and the entire Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the 13th RCP Congress, Communists, and all working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania and wishes the congress success in its work.

Soviet people joyfully note the achievements of the Romanian working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia, which they have achieved in socialist building over 40 years of people's power under the Communist Party's leadership.

Your achievements, like the historic accomplishments of the peoples of the other socialist community countries, attest to the tremendous vital force and inexhaustible potential of the socialist social system and to the fruitfulness of close cooperation and comradely mutual assistance among the fraternal parties and states.

Soviet working people invariably advocate the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP and between our countries and peoples. True to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the Soviet Union consistently strives to strengthen the alliance with Romania and to expand cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres in the spirit of the 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Romania. These aims will be furthered by the realization of the accords reached at the June 1984 meeting between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania.

Favorable new prospects for the development of relations between our countries are opened by the decisions of the recent CEMA economic summit conference, which defined on the basis of a collective analysis the directions, ways, and means of further deepening socialist economic integration.

We are convinced that the socialist countries' close cooperation, unity, and cohesion are needed more than ever today because those who are escalating the arms race and proclaiming a "crusade" against communism are trying to hinder our countries' peaceful labor. Under these conditions it is particularly important to strengthen in every way possible the political and defense alliance of the socialist states of the Warsaw Pact, which has now served for almost 3 decades as an efficient instrument for coordinating the fraternal countries' foreign policy activity, as the reliable shield of our common security, and as a mighty obstacle in the way of imperialism's aggressive aspirations fraught with the threat of nuclear war.

In the present tense international situation the USSR takes a firm and consistent stand and advocates honest and serious talks on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security with a view to radically reducing arms, particularly nuclear arms, and renouncing the militarization of space.

We wish Romanian Communists and all working people further successes in building a developed socialist society in Romania and the successful implementation of the tasks which the congress sets for the country's development.

May the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and RCP and between the Soviet and Romanian peoples strengthen and develop!

Long live the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement!

Long live Marxism-Leninism -- the international teaching of Communists of all countries!

Long live peace and communism!

CPSU Central Committee

TASS CARRIES POLISH LETTER WITHDRAWING FROM ILO

LD200822 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 19 [dateline as received] -- Poland's permanent representative to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski presented the following letter to Director-General of the International Labour Office in Geneva Francis Blanchard November 17:

"In the successive statements of the Government of the Polish People's Republic and its letters addressed to you, Mr Director-General, it has been unequivocally shown that continued pursuance and intensification of the anti-Polish campaign in various organs of the ILO, representing a flagrant interference into Poland's internal affairs, would force the Polish Government to consider the withdrawal of Poland from the organization. For months, the Government of the Polish People's Republic has been making numerous efforts and gestures vis a vis the organization in order to avoid this. My letter to you, Mr Director-General, dated September 21, 1984, still offered a realistic possibility of giving the situation a chance. It stated, inter alia, " I have also been authorized to inform you, Mr Director-General, that should the governing body take any new anti-Polish decisions on the basis of the "commission" report, Poland shall withdraw from the International Labour Organization".

"Yet, the repeated warnings of the Government of the Polish People's Republic as to the inevitable consequences of the continuation within the ILO of the anti-Polish campaign, have been ignored again. Indeed, the decision of the governing body adopted at its 228th session, to take note of the anti-Polish report of the so-called "commission of inquiry", does bear it out.

"The decision represents yet another manifestation of the escalation of anti-Polish actions in the ILO. The Government of the Polish People's Republic cannot remain indifferent any longer in the face of a tendentious and hostile attitude towards Poland on the part of certain quarters within the ILO and some of its international civil servants, in the face of misusing the organization for ends alien to its constitution and to the precept of universality of the United Nations system.

"I have been authorized to state that under the circumstances, Poland sees no possibility of its further membership in the International Labour Organization. The Government of the Polish People's Republic requests that this statement be considered as notice of Poland's withdrawal from the organization.

(Signed:) Stanislaw Turbanski, ambassador

SOVIET-BULGARIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

PM200913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] A session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 15-16 November. The commission session examined questions of further developing Soviet-Bulgarian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in accordance with the accords achieved by the two countries' leaders.

On the basis of the decisions of the CEMA economic summit in Moscow, main attention was devoted to the elaboration of questions of mutual cooperation in the current period and in the longer term. The progress in the preparations for the long-term program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria through the year 2000 was discussed.

Questions of the fulfillment of mutual commitments for goods deliveries and the construction and modernization of projects being built in Bulgaria with Soviet technical assistance were also examined.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the Bulgarian delegation was headed by A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Ryabov Meets Officials

PM161539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 15 November Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Kh. Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, and had a talk with them on questions of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of the chemical industry. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the talk.

SERGEYCHIK, BCP'S BOZHINOV DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

PM151151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Questions of Cooperation Discussed"]

[Text] On 13 November a talk took place between M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and T. Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Bulgarian minister of metallurgy and mineral resources. There was a discussion on questions of Soviet-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation.

BULGARIA'S BONEV PRAISES USSR ECONOMIC TIES

LD170653 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The press abroad in the fraternal socialist countries is publishing reports on the latest session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and is giving accounts of the speech given there by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

At the microphone is Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, and chairman of the Gosplan.

[Begin Bonev in Bulgarian with superimposed Russian translation] Concerning foreign economic ties, Comrade Chernenko said that the draft of the plan and budget of the USSR for 1985 envisages development in all directions, with particularly intensive development with CEMA member-countries.

This course meets the interests of not only the Soviet Union, but also of the whole socialist community. Thanks to its successful implementation, there will be constant growth in the people's living standards and a rise in the defense might of countries of the socialist community. As was stated by Comrade Zhivkov at the economic summit in Moscow, more active efforts are needed to fulfill the tasks of strengthening the economic cooperation and the political unity of the CEMA member-countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria firmly and consistently supports this course and will always be true to its international duty regarding fraternal socialist countries.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS

PM161537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "PRAVDA's Guests"]

[Text] Y. Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chief editor of the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO, and R. Radev, first deputy chief editor of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, were in Moscow 12 through 15 November at the invitation of the PRAVDA editorial office. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee, the PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA editorial offices, and NOVOSTI.

The Bulgarian guests were received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had a friendly talk with them.

ROMANOV WELCOMES HUNGARY'S KOROM TO MOSCOW

LD200104 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Korom, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the MSZMP Central Committee, arrived in the Soviet Union today on a working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He is accompanied by a group of MSZMP workers. The Hungarian friends were met at the airport by Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee, and by executives of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus.

SOVIET, HUNGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS MEET

PM151155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] A talk took place on 12 November between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and P. Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade. Questions of the further development of Soviet-Hungarian trade and economic ties were discussed.

TOLKUNOV ATTENDS EUROPEAN COOPERATION MEETING

LD180300 Moscow TASS in English 2235 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Brussels November 17 TASS - TASS correspondent A. Balebanov reports:

An enlarged session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation has closed in the Belgian capital. It was attended by representatives of the public of 21 countries and of 12 international organisations. The Soviet public was represented by a delegation led by L. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The session discussed the issue of how to carry on the process, which was started by the All-European Helsinki Conference and ensure a return to detente. The participants in the session adopted a communique saying that an extremely serious situation has emerged in Europe. The stepped up arms race, the attempts at calling in question the set-up in the world which emerged in the post-war period and undermine cooperation between states with different socio-economic systems, says the document, serve no useful purpose. Far from strengthening security, they make peace even more unstable and fragile. Nobody should be allowed to ensure his security at the expense of others. Lasting peace is ensured through collective efforts on the basis of equal security.

That is precisely why the principles of the Final Act of the All-European Helsinki Conference, (whose tenth anniversary will be marked next year) which were drawn up and approved by all European states, the USA and Canada, should reaffirmed and consistently implemented.

True political will is necessary to conduct sincere talks on the basis of equality, to ensure concrete results capable of taking Europe out of its present-day impasses and ensure peace through collective efforts. The experience of the 1970's shows that political detente will be viable only if it is supplemented with detente in the military field. The public will not understand if the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe proves to be unable to score sizable results and does not adopt commitments in the political, military and technological fields.

The time has come, at last, to put an end to the arms race, the communique says. The dangerous period, through which we are going now, necessitates joint and persistent efforts to give an impetus to the implementation of the provisions of the Final Helsink Act. Proceeding from that, the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation has decided to support the initiative of the Belgian political and public forces and convene in Brussels in February 1985 an international forum on problems of peace and disarmament. The meeting will be timed to the 40th anniversary of the rout of nazism and of the end of the Second World War.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SPANISH DEBATE ON NATO

PM151022 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Vernikov "Letter From Madrid": "What Did the Debates Show?"]

[Text] The "state of the nation" debates that ended some time ago in the Spanish Parliament continue to provoke lively interest in the country.

The government has essentially submitted for debate the results of its activity over the 2 years that it has been office, that is, half of its allotted constitutional term. It is natural that in his almost 2-hour speech F. Gonzalez, the head of the cabinet, tried to present the situation in the country as optimistic, despite the objective difficulties in overcoming the problems bequeathed to him by preceding centrist governments. It is no less natural that the right-wing opposition on the one hand and the left-wing forces through the parties and groups represented in Parliament on the other took an equally sharp negative stance, criticizing the socialist cabinet's domestic and foreign policy alike.

This applied primarily to Spain's domestic problems. Unemployment, increasing every month, continues to torment the country. The socialists' election promise to create 800,000 new jobs during their 4 years in office has now become their Achilles heel and an extremely convenient target for criticism from left and right alike. The unreality of fulfillment of this promise is understood by the government, which admitted during the present debates that it was a mistake -- an admission which, needless to say, cannot fail to affect the authority of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE].

The unemployment is largely linked with the start of the so-called modernization of Spanish industry, which has resulted in the closing of dozens of enterprises that were considered unprofitable in the metallurgical industry, shipbuilding, textiles, and other sectors. Whatever convincing arguments the government uses to explain the necessity of this process, the lack of other jobs for the tens of thousands of people who have been thrown on the scrap heap can engender nothing but dissatisfaction.

The problem of civic security, in other words, the catastrophic rise in crime in the country, which was mentioned with alarm during the course of the parliamentary debates, is also intimately bound up with the unemployment problem. Questions of the functioning of the state apparatus, mutual relations with autonomous and historic regions, and the struggle against terrorism in the Basque country continue to be acute.

As the Madrid newspapers unanimously noted, the debates on Spain's domestic problems have not introduced a single new feature into a picture that is well known to everyone. On the other hand, the foreign policy section of the chairman of the government's report contained, as reported, several home truths which have finally dispelled some of the ambiguity of many of his previous statements. The unambiguous conclusion to be drawn from F. Gonzalez' statement in the Congress of Deputies that Spain must remain a NATO member but not participate in the work of the bloc's military organization is that there has been a 180-degree turn away from the 1982 election promises. At that time the POSE leader said repeatedly and convincingly that in the event of his party gaining office and after enlisting the people's support in a general referendum he would take the country out of NATO by the same simple parliamentary majority as the previous government had taken Spain in.

The referendum promise still remains in force, but the possible dates for it have been put off until February 1986, and, "it will only be of a consultative nature." Moreover, in interviews to Madrid newspapers right after the debates in Parliament many of the country's eminent politicians expressed the firm conviction that the referendum will not actually be held, chiefly because the government is aware of the negative attitude of the absolute majority of Spaniards to their country's membership in NATO, and with that outcome the vote would be stripped of any possibility of being used as a maneuver.

F. Gonzalez' position on the question of the country's NATO membership has undergone notable changes during his 2 years in office.

Hence all his deliberately vague statements about the "common contribution to Western defense" and the "conscientious execution of the commitments that have been made," although Spain's participation in the work of NATO's military organs has been formally "frozen." True, it was impossible not to see the crude pressure on the socialist government from the bloc's leading countries, primarily the United States, which showed in every way that they did not want any changes in Spain's mutual relations with NATO.

Now F. Gonzalez, using the most varied arguments, is trying to justify his new position. Moreover, he even wants to enlist the support of all political parties represented in parliament and is striving for a consensus (that is, general agreement) in resolving the question of the country's membership in NATO in order to "share the responsibility on such an important problem." This is nothing but a timely attempt to justify himself to the electorate for such a sharp turnaround. At the same time it is well known that the leading opposition party -- the right-wing Popular Alliance -- and certain others have always favored Spain's full participation in NATO's activity, so F. Gonzalez need not doubt his support inside parliament.

As for the second part of the proposed government formula for Spain's membership of NATO -- the promise not to participate in the activity of the bloc's military organization -- that promise, in the opinion of leading political observers, is extremely ambiguous. It suits neither the bloc members themselves, who have openly stated this repeatedly, nor the Spanish military, who can already see themselves at NATO headquarters and are dreaming of getting access to the latest armaments. That is why many people here in Madrid and also in certain West European capitals and overseas have reacted very favorably to the government's position on the question of relations with NATO.

Typically, not one of the opposition party leaders called this position into question during the parliamentary debates. On the contrary, the need to act more decisively and the advisability of holding a referendum were voiced, but according to the newspapers, many deputies belonging to the left wing of the ruling PSOE and defending its former anti-NATO platform felt extremely uncomfortable.

Thus, following the current debates the country's public has found itself largely faced with a new situation. As is well known, the next PSOE Congress, which is to debate the party's strategic line on the cardinal questions of domestic and foreign policy, will be held in December. In November and December the country's working class intends to continue the struggle against the government's "industrial modernization" plans which threaten new redundancies. The masses' demands that a referendum be held on taking Spain out of NATO and scrapping the U.S. military bases on its territory are becoming more extensive. That means that Spain is going through a hot autumn, as the saying goes, and it has a no less hot winter ahead.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ANTONOV RECEIVES FRG ENVOY

PM191652 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] On 15 November A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Soviet section of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, received J. Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request.

SOVIET, TURKISH LEADERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

PM190945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Turkish President K. Evren a telegram conveying congratulations to him and best wishes of prosperity and well-bring to the Turkish people on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- the 61st anniversary of the Turkish Republic.

In a reply telegram K. Evren expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes and wished the Soviet people well-being and progress on his own account and on behalf of the Turkish people.

The telegrams express confidence that the relations of good-neighborliness between the USSR and Turkey, which came into being in the days of V.I. Lenin and K. Ataturk, will be further developed, in accordance with both countries' interests and the cause of strengthening peace, as a result of mutual efforts.

The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram to Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal conveying to him and to the Turkish Government congratulations on the 61st anniversary of the Turkish Republic.

In a reply telegram the Turkish Government head expressed gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the hope that the good-neighborly Soviet-Turkish relations, including relations of mutually advantageous cooperation in keeping with both states' interests, will continue to develop in the future.

SOVIET-TURKISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION CITED

PM160957 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Nov 84 p 3

[V. Kudelin report under the rubric "Further Information": "Strengthening Cooperation;" first paragraph is attributed to TASS]

[Text] Another memorable page has been added to the annals of Turkey's economic development. A new chemical plant, built with Soviet technical assistance, has been handed over for service in the Mediterranean city of Mersin. Fitted with the most up-to-date equipment, the plant will produce 25,000 metric tons of sodium bichromate and 8,500 metric tons of sodium sulfide annually.

The commissioning of the Mersin plant is eloquent evidence of further progress in Soviet-Turkish relations, which have been developing particularly successfully over the past 15-20 years. During this time seven major industrial projects, including the Iskenderun metallurgical combine which is one of the biggest in the Near East, the petrochemical plant near Izmir, and the Seydisehir aluminum plant have been built on the territory of ancient Anatolia through the efforts of the two neighboring countries.

The fruitful economic cooperation between the USSR and Turkey is based on mutual advantage. In exchange for the technical and economic assistance given to Turkey by our country, the Turkish side supplies the Soviet Union with its traditional export goods -- mainly agricultural products -- cotton, olive oil, citrus fruit, hazelnuts, pulses, malt, livestock, and tobacco.

Soviet trade associations, in turn, supply Turkey with goods necessary for the development of the country's national economy -- various kinds of machinery and equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, electricity, liquid ammonia, mineral fertilizers, and cellulose. The trade ties between the two countries, which are expected to double in volume next year, have assumed a qualitatively new character thanks to the long-term agreement, signed in Ankara recently, on deliveries of Soviet natural gas to Turkey.

The traditional Soviet-Turkish relations developing in many spheres are evidence of the principled nature of Soviet foreign policy based on the fundamental Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, consideration for both sides' interests, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Rejecting the imperialist circles' discriminatory policy that undermines national sovereignty, the Turkish democratic public is ever more resolutely favoring strengthened cooperation with neighboring states and the further development of all-around relations with the land of the Soviets, which have stood the test of time.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-FINNISH PROTOCOL -- Matti Puhakka, Finnish minister of communications has been in Moscow as the guest of Nikolay Konarev, the Soviet minister of railways. During his visit Minister Puhakka had talks on the expansion of cooperation in the field of railways. As a result of the talks, Minister Nikolay Konarev and Matti Puhakka signed a protocol that states that the demands of the foreign trade organizations of both sides concerning the transport of export and import goods as well as transit goods will be met in accordance with planned quotas. [Excerpt] [Moscow International Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 19 Nov 84 LD]

DANISH-SOVIET COOPERATION -- Copenhagen, 19 Nov (TASS) -- A program of cultural and scientific cooperation between USSR and Denmark for 1985-88 was signed here today. It provides for specific measures aimed at further expanding cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of culture and the arts, radio and television, science, education, publishing, sports, and tourism. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 19 Nov 84 LD]

BOVIN DISCUSSES LEBANESE-ISRAELI TALKS

PM200959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 84 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Aleksandr Bovin article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Lebanon: The Occupiers Must Leave"]

[Text] Talks between Lebanon and Israeli military representatives on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon started 8 November at the headquarters of the UN interim forces located in the southern Lebanese settlement of Al-Naqurah. The same day the Israeli occupation forces arrested 11 Shi'ite Muslims of the Amal organization in Sidon. The next day, seven of them were released, and four remained behind bars. On Sunday 11 November, the Lebanese Government announced that it was breaking off the talks because of Israel's provocative actions.

The Israelis agreed to release the detainees on the condition that the armed detachments of Shi'ite militia in southern Lebanon agreed to cease fire during the talks. In response to this, the Amal movement's military representative stated that: According to the UN Charter, Israel's presence in southern Lebanon gives the population of the occupied regions the absolute right to resist and defend their land and motherland." A general strike began throughout the territory of occupied southern Lebanon. Then, Israel offered another option: Three detainees would be released prior to the start of the talks, and the fourth (M. al-Faqih -- a member of the Amal leadership) after the talks resumed. After three men had actually been released, Lebanon agreed to continue the talks.

Israel's interest in continuing the talks is understandable. Resistance in the occupied lands, despite the occupiers' repression, continues unabated. The cost of maintaining an occupation army is high both in terms of money and in terms of human life. Dissatisfaction in Israel itself is growing. "Whatever the authorities say," the newspaper HA'ARETZ wrote, for instance, "whatever excuses and justifications they adduce, there is one real reason for the maintenance of an Israeli presence in Lebanon. It is precisely for these purposes, which are alien to Israelis, that increasing numbers of soldiers are being sacrificed on the altar of war." The Israeli Government cannot fai to take account of such sentiments. Without intending to alter the essence of its policy, it has been forced to maneuver and demonstrate both to its friends and its enemies a willingness to hold talks and search for a compromise.

The difficulties that arose on the very first day of the talks have roots far deeper than the incident of arresting Lebanese opposition activists. Israel's positions at the talks, even leaving aside complexities of a procedural nature, are fundamentally incompatible with the interests and sovereignty of Lebanon.

Indeed, according to the Israeli plan, southern Lebanon is to be divided into two zones:

Zone A: the territory from the Lebanese-Israeli state border; it is to be controlled by a puppet "army for the defense of southern Lebanon," paid for by Tel Aviv; Israel demands to be given the right to patrol this zone;

Zone B: the territory from Al-Zahrani River to the Al-Awali River and the Al-Baruk Mountains, where control will be ensured by UN forces. What does this mean? It means that Zone A is entirely removed from Lebanese sovereignty and Zone B is only nominally under the authority of Beirut.

The Lebanese Government and Lebanese patriots cannot agree to this decision. It is reported in the press that the Lebanese delegation has received the following directives:

First, the withdrawal of Israeli troops must be total and unconditional, with the exception of "security measures," which are also a subject for talks.

Second, the "army for the defense of southeran Lebanon" cannot have any recognized role whatever.

Third, Lebanon is fully resolved to ensure the security of southern Lebanon and the Lebanese Army is prepared to deploy in the region.

Fourth, stress must be laid on maintaining Lebanese sovereignty; specifically, the complete restoration of Lebanese sovereignty in southern Lebanon must be guaranteed and Israel must be deprived of any pretext to maintain the occupation.

Obviously, Israel will make the utmost effort to whitewash the position in Lebanon. Moreover, it must be assumed that Tel Aviv is counting on exploiting the well known vacillation and conciliatory sentiments in the right-wing Maronite community. These sentiments are causing alarm in the left wing of political life. Thus, the statement by the Lebanese Communist Party (LCP) Central Committee Politburo says: "The LCP joins with the patriotic and Islamic forces, which reject the talks or warn against their being turned into a new version of the 17 May 1982 agreement or a smokescreen covering up the official Lebanese authorities' assent to Israeli conditions and the plan to establish Phalangist-isolationist hegemony." If the contradictions and complexity of the internal political situation in Lebanon and, if one can put it this way, the fairly high potential for conflict that has been amassed over the civil war years are taken into account, then the caution is fully understandable.

In connection with the evident difficulties at the talks and the murkiness of their prosperity, quite a lot is being written in the Israeli and U.S. press about Syria and its alleged negative influence both on the overall situation in the region and on the nature of Lebanese-Israeli relations. However, the facts refute this formulation of the question.

I will start from the basis that the heightened attention devoted by Syria to the events in and around Lebanon cannot cause any surprise. There are historical, geographical, cultural, and ethnic factors for this attention and for Syria's interest. It is these factors that determine Syria's interest in being bordered by a stable and domestically settled state that is part of the Arab world and whose government is capable of taking Syria's interests and concerns into account.

Here it must be noted that Israel's interests are directly opposed to this. As early as the start of the fifties, Tel Aviv set its sights on a vassal "Christian state" in Lebanon. I will cite a curious extract from a letter by Ben Gurion to the then Israeli foreign minister M. Sharet: The creation of a "Christian state" in Lebanon has "historical roots" and will receive wide support in the Christian world -- Catholic and Protestant. "Under ordinary conditions such a thing would be almost impossible.... It is another matter in the event of the spread of anarchy and riot, and the appearance of the symptoms of revolution or civil war.... We must make full use of human efforts, time factors, and all possible means to achieve radical changes in Lebanon." This was the line of destabilizing the situation in Lebanon with a view to ensuring "radical changes." If Damascus opposed this, or wrecked it, that was not only in Syrian but in Lebanese interests.

Syria's special interest in Lebanese affairs is recognized by the Arab world. It is no accident that Syrian troops comprised the backbone of the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. These forces remained in Lebanon with the tacit consent of the Arab League when other countries had withdrawn their contingents. Damascus has repeatedly indicated that the Syrian troop presence in Lebanon is temporary and that a settlement of Lebanese problems is only possible based on the maintenance of the country's unity and its territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty.

The Camp David accords and Egypt's departure from the anti-Israeli front notably complicated Syria's strategic position. It was left virtually toe to toe with Israel, which, continuing to occupy part of Syrian territory, was trying to bring Beirut under its control and thereby outflank Syria. However, it did not come off. Beirut abrogated the 17 May 1983 agreement. Syria managed to block a second Camp David, and the U.S. and Israeli policy aimed at turning Lebanon into a pro-Israeli state. That is why both Washington and Tel Aviv are in a rage against Damascus.

On the eve of the second round of the Lausanne conference on national reconciliation in Lebanon, Britains's THE GUARDIAN wrote: "There is no doubt," that if anyone is capable of ensuring that a "national reconciliation" is reached it is Syria. This was indeed the result. I think that the success of the talks on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon will also largely depend on the extent to which people in Tel Aviv can understand a simple thing: Only a solution that is simultaneously based on Lebanon's sovereign rights to all Lebanese territory and takes account of Syria's legitimate interests is possible.

PRAVDA CARRIES STATEMENT BY IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY

PM161507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

["Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee Statement"]

[Text] In connection with a report by the Iranian mass media on preparations in Tehran's Evin prison for the trial of a group of previously arrested Iranian Tudeh Party leaders, the Tudeh Party Central Committee has published a statement that says, in part:

The radio of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that a so-called open trial of members of the Iranian Tudeh Party leadership is taking place in Evin prison. However, we have at our disposal authentic information that testifies that this trial, which is being presented by the Islamic republic's judicial authorities as an "open" trial, is in fact nothing more than another farce. Throughout the country, closed trials of arrested members of the party have been held for a long time.

In talking about this trial, the "quick opening" of which was announced by judicial authority representatives, it should be stressed that it bagan a long time ago in Evin prison. Death sentences have already been passed on many comrades. Over the past 2 years, Iran's punitive organs have subjected their victims to cruel torture, used various narcotics on them, and put the strongest physical and mental pressure on them. Violating the generally accepted norms, they long ago informed members of the Tudeh Party leadership, in writing, about their death sentences, and then reported this to their families. This was done to put moral pressure not only on the political prisoners, but also on their families, in order to force them to confess during "the trials" to crimes that they had not committed.

The Tudeh Party Central Committee resolutely condemns the inhuman methods employed by the judicial bodies in Iran and calls on representatives of progressive and national-patriotic forces, as well as all those who support ideas of humanism in Iran and throughout the world, to protest the crime that is being prepared.

In conclusion, the Tudeh Party Central Committee demands that an international group of medical experts be sent to Iran to determine the physical and mental state of political prisoners and a delegation of democratic lawyers to study the methods by which "confessions" are obtained from prisoners at Evin jail, and that the defendants be given the right to choose their lawyer.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS IRANIAN OFFICIAL'S REMARKS

NC160939 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Does Not Favor Soviet-Iranian Cooperation in the Field of Energy"]

[Text] This commentary has been prepared in connection with the anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda in Iran.

Dear listeners: Recently talks ended between the Soviet organizations (?Glavenergostroy) and (?Glavteploenergomontazh), and the Iranian Tavanir Company, which is in charge of the production and distribution of electricity. The two sides discussed problems pertaining to the resumption of activities at the Ramin Thermal Power Plant in Ahvaz.

As you know, the first unit that became operational in Iran after the revolution was built by Soviet organizations -- that is, generator number one [word indistinct] of the Ramin Thermal Power Plant. This generator operated for 1 year and its successful operation was interrupted only after the war broke out in that area. Soviet organizations also installed and commissioned a second generator in this thermal power plant. Extensive activities at generators (?numbers 3 and 4 also took place). However, the situation became tense and the war in the Ahvaz area led to the evacuation of all foreign experts. [Words indistinct] if a direct danger threatens the lives of Soviet experts, they should be evacuated from this (?area). It should be pointed out that the Soviet experts left the area after other foreigners. Many local residents were also evacuated from the area. Construction at the Ramin Thermal Power Plant was temporarily interrupted, and the generators that were operational became idle. A large number of Soviet citizens spent approximately 2 months in Tehran and waited for a possible normalization of the situation in Ahvaz. However, the tension continued and a large group of Soviet citizens left for the Soviet Union. However, in those units where the Soviet Union and Iran cooperated and the situation was normal, activities continued on a normal basis. The Esfahan Steel Mill continues to operate successfully and is supplying Iran's economy with steel (?products) that are extremely vital. The 800,000-kw Esfahan Thermal Power Plant continues to operate and its first generator became operational in September. (?Large and new grain elevators) also have become operational, and the first electrified railway in Iran -- the first of its kind in the country and built with the assistance of Soviet contractors -- as well as other units are operating successfully. Soviet organizations have pointed out on numerous occasions, that the interruption of the Ramin Thermal Power Plant's operation is temporary and have -- again on numerous occasions -- told the Iranians that the Soviet organizations will continue their activities as soon as the situation in that area returns to normal. However, the situation on the war front has not allowed this.

The visit to Iran in mid-1984 by Aleksey Makukhin, first deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of Power and Electrification and by Yevgeniy Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, should be considered as a gesture of goodwill by the Soviet Union on this issue. These two Soviet officials studies a range of economic cooperation problems of mutual interest, namely the situation concerning the construction of the Ramin Thermal Power Plant, with Iranian officials.

In view of the extremely great need of Iran's southern areas for electricity, and by pursuing the principle of good-neighborly relations, which the Soviet Union always considers as a criterion in its economic relations with Iran, an agreement was reached for Soviet and Iranian experts to study technical and other possibilities concerning the resumption of the Ramin Thermal Power Plant's operation. (?This) meeting between Soviet and Iranian experts took place in late October 1984. During these ralks, all problems concerning the resumption of the Ramin Thermal Power Plant's operation and the [words indistinct] of Soviet experts were constructively solved.

Therefore, the recent remarks by Hashemi Rafsanjani -- one of Iran's high-ranking officials -- who tried to misrepresent the situation concerning this issue and to condemn the Soviet Union for inflicting some kind of pressure on Iran, only cause surprise. When the matter is distorted, one is led to believe that the objective behind this attempt is to instigate anti-Soviet feelings among the Iranian people.

Naturally, one day the construction work at the Ramin Thermal Power Plant will be resumed. When the generators begin to operate and electricity lights up in the houses of the residents of Ahvaz and other Iranian cities, the Iranians living in those areas will (?fondly remember) the Soviet experts who worked respectfully and devotedly under the difficult climatic and other (?complicated) conditions in Iran to build this energy unit which is of great importance for Iran's economy.

NEW TIMES CONDEMNS U.S. STANCE ON GULF WAR

PM150906 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 45, Nov 84 pp 10-11

[Dmitriy Volskiy article: "Persian Gulf: Horizontal Escalation?"]

[Text] The second half of October witnessed some dramatic developments on the Iranian-Iraqi front. True, their full implications are difficult to assess owing to the contradictory nature of the reports from the theatre of hostilities. But for all that the fragmentary information gradually adds up to a more or less clear picture. First, the Iranian Army together with the so-called Guardians of the Islamic Revolution mounted an offensive on the central sector of the front. The Iraqi forces, which have the advantage in materiel, repulsed the drive and took counteraction. These operations, however, were on a limited scale, for one thing because Iran's main forces are reportedly concentrated not on the central, but on the southern sector of the front. According to the TOKYO SHIMBUN, Iran has there a million troops, mostly "guardians," whose numbers and fanaticism can hardly compensate for their insufficient combat training.

The losses on both sides have run this month to hundreds and thousands killed and wounded instead of scores, as the case was during the summer months. More and more foreign ships have gone down in the murky waters of the Gulf. There is a growing danger that the conflict could spill over to neighbouring states. Events have acquired such a character that Washington has found it more to its advantage to strike the pose of a disquieted advocate of peace. And no wonder, considering that the presidential election is in the offing. For instance, the United States U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, notorious for her extreme bellicosity, in a recent interview gave her chief the unexpected advice to work, in the event of his re-election, for peace at any price and the scaling down of local conflicts. In particular, she exhorted him not to allow the Iranian-Iraqi war to spread to other Gulf countries or the involvement in it of Libya since this would carry the war over to North Africa. Nor should the situation in South Asia be allowed to deteriorate.

The advice would seem to be reasonable enough. But does it signify that there has been an about turn in U.S. policy? It should be borne in mind that it was none other than Washington that at one time deliberately propounded the obviously false view that Khomeyni's Iran would inevitably collapse after the very first battles and thereby added fuel to the Gulf war. And who was it that subsequently sought to frighten the conservative monarchies of the area with the diametrically opposite thesis of "the Shiite Threat emanating from Iran" to make them hasten to buy U.S. arms? These facts are common knowledge. Obvious too is it that Washington in its self-centred arrogance exaggerated its ability to influence the course of developments in the Persian Gulf. It helped to release an increasingly ungovernable genie from the bottle.

The protracted war between Iran and Iraq has upset the fragile military-political balance throughout the vast area from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean and served as a catalyst of the religious and national strife dating back to the Middle Ages which had seemed to have become a matter of the past. More, the new seat of war became something of a connecting link between the zones of older local conflicts, primarily the Arab-Israeli and Indian-Pakistani conflicts. It gave added impetus to the adventurism of the Tel Aviv rulers, who saw their chance in the growing division in the Arab world owing to the Iranian-Iraqi war and hastened to take advantage of this to invade Lebanon. On the other hand, the Gulf war fanned Muslim extremism, which is capitalized on in the undeclared war against Afghanistan and in intrigues against India. Thus, the chain of conflict situations in South Asia and North Africa was completed. The danger of an explosion grew, for a flareup in any of the links in this chain could have not only local, but more far-reaching consequences.

Does the U.S. Administration really have nothing to do with this danger, as its spokesmen would like to make it appear on the eve of the elections. One does not have to look far for the answer. For instance, at the very time the situation on the Iranian-Iraqi front took a turn for the worse, the U.S. ambassador in Islamabad made a statement about the defense of Pakistan against some unnamed "aggression." This prompted the Islamabad news-paper JANG to draw the gloomy conclusion that if a third world war broke out it would be because of the conflict between India and Pakistan. President Reagan himself has repeatedly made such apocalyptic prognostications in connection with developments in another area adjoining the zone of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict - the Middle East. During his election campaign TV debates with Mondale he maintained that these predictions were mere "philosophy" acquired practical contours in a late-October speech by Secretary of State Shultz, who declared that the U.S. would strike at "terrorists" in the Middle East even if Washington only suspected that one or another country gave them sanctuary. It is nobody's secret that U.S. special services have at various times included among such countries Iraq, Iran, Syria and Libya. Perhaps this is why Ms Kirkpatrick mentioned Libya in her hypocritical statement. Who if not the U.S. representative in the United Nations should know what the targets are of the projected "preventive strikes," by means of which Washington proposes to intervene directly, with its own forces, in conflicts it has provoked itself, be it in the Persian Gulf or on the Indian subcontinent, in the Middle East or somewhere else close to the southern frontiers of the socialist community. It is not for nothing that countries situated on these frontiers were officially included in the sphere of operations of the U.S. Central Command in 1983. Now the idea is to target on these countries also the nuclear missiles which, according to FRANCE PRESSE, are to be stationed at the island fortress of Diego Garcia.

This, then, is the "horizontal escalation" of which the Washington politicians openly spoke long ago, when the presidential election was still a long way off. Now it is clear that it is inseparable from "vertical escalation" involving the use of ever more destructive weaponry. Hence the urgent need to put an end to these conflicts. Including the protracted war in the Persian Gulf area.

USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, OAPEC HOLD MEETING

LD180051 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Excerpt] A seminar was held in Moscow between the representatives of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC] on questions about developing the energy production industry until the year 2000. This seminar was the first large scale meeting between Soviet and Arab experts in this field.

The question of energy reserves touches the interests of almost every country in the world. It defines, to a large extent, international policy and greatly influences ecological operations around the globe. New types of energy are increasingly being used, namely nuclear and solar energy. However, gas remains, until now, the major energy source and will also continue occupying this important role in the future. Therefore, questions on increasing the effective use of petroleum fields and the prospects of developing the international petroleum market occupied the center of the participants' interest at the Moscow seminar. The possibilities of scientific-technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and OAPEC were also discussed.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CHIEF ON USSR-ARAB TIES

LD161303 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Tripoli, November 16 (TASS) -- The Arab countries highly value the Soviet Union firm support for the just cause of the Arabs in their efforts to thwart the plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, said Umar al-Hamidi, general secretary of the standing secretariat of the Arab People's Congress. He spoke at a Libyan-Soviet friendship meeting here.

Umar al-Hamidi spoke of the historical character of relations between the Soviet Union and Arab countries. These relations, he said, are based on the common principles of struggle for peace and mutually beneficial cooperation. The Arab peoples, the speaker stressed, take pride in their friendship with the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN FARMERS VISIT AZERBAIJAN -- A delegation composed of several members of Syria's General Union of Farmers has been visiting Baku for a number of days. The delegation members have visited sites of interest in Baku. The guests are in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Agriculture Workers Union Central Committee. Muhammad 'Abdallah al-'Ali, the head of the visiting delegation, said the following while expressing his views regarding our city: While in Azerbaijan, we have observed the great contribution the trade unions make toward the realization of the social plan for upgrading the standard of living of the people. This experience is very useful for us. We shall continue broadening our relations with the Soviet trade unions for consolidating friendship and mutual (?understanding) between the peoples of our countries. [Text] [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 5 Nov 84 GF]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USSR DROUGHT AID TO ETHIOPIA

IZVESTIYA Cites Mengistu

PM191705 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Z. Kadymbekov report: "A Friend Hastens To Help"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, has highly appraised the Soviet people's selfless assistance and support to the Ethiopian people. Thanks to the USSR and the other socialist countries, he declared at a press conference for a large number of foreign and local journalists, in 10 years we have managed to score greater successes in our socioeconomic development than in the previous 40 years.

As has already happened many times in the past, the Soviet Government and people have offered the hand of friendship to Ethiopia in the present hard times when, as a result of an unprecedented drought, a crisis situation has developed in the country, Mengistu Haile Mariam declared.

Speaking about the drought problem, he noted that the government has mobilized all efforts to combat it. A national committee has been set up and has been made responsible for the immediate implementation of emergency measures to help the drought victims. Special settlements have been created for them where foodstuffs, medicines, and other urgently needed items are distributed promptly under government supervision.

The implementation of a long-term program to combat the drought has been elaborated and is in progress, Mengistu Haile Mariam noted. The program includes plans for the irrigation and restoration of drought-afflicted land, introduction of the achievements of science and technology to boost agricultural productivity, and the resettlement of people from afflicted regions to the climatically most favorable zones of the country.

Mengistu Speaks With Press

LD192210 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa November 19 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, held a news conference here devoted to main economic problems of the country caused by drought. Dwelling on the policy of the Ethiopian leadership in the economic field, he spoke of the urgent measures taken and planned actions to control drought in the short run and a longer term.

The Ethiopian leader highly assessed the state of Soviet-Ethiopian economic cooperation and expressed the conviction that the countries of the socialist community would remain reliable and loyal partners of Socialist Ethiopia. Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the internationalist aid in surmounting the grave consequence of the drought.

American correspondents present at the news conference with their provocative questions tried to belittle the assistance rendered by socialist countries to Ethiopia at this time of difficulty for her. In reply Mengistu Haile Mariam said: "It is impossible to compare Soviet and U.S. assistance. These are incomparable things. The U.S.S.R. is motivated, above all, by the principles of proletarian solidarity.

"We do not assess aid in dollars or any other currency and do not use it for creating sensations, although three-quarters of the operation to deliver foodstuffs and other essentials to the afflicted areas and evacuation of scores of thousands of people is carried out with the help of the transport made available by the Soviet Union". Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed that Western countries talk much about their aid and either pass over in silence or distort the data about the contributic made by the Ethiopian people themselves to developing the country's economy, about the fraternal assistance of socialist countries to Ethiopia. The Ethiopian leader pointed to the different attitude of the U.S.S.R. and Western countries to the issue of oil supplies. Some time back, he said, an appeal of the Ethiopian Government was ignored by several countries, whereas the Soviet Union treated the Ethiopian request with understanding. At present the country's requirements in fuel are met to the full due to the import from the U.S.S.R.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN TIES VIEWED

LD192216 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa November 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Alexey Yelmanov reports: Six years ago the Soviet Union and Ethiopia signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation in Moscow on November 20, 1971, undertaking to develop and deepen relations of unbreakable friendship and all-round cooperation. The treaty became a solid and lasting foundation between the two countries. Soviet-Ethiopian friendship originated at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. During World War Two our peoples fought against the common enemy. The USSR firmly sided with Ethiopia when it was subjected to the aggression of the fascist regime of Mussolini. In 1943, the country in the horn of Africa became Africa's first state with which the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations.

Relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries truly blossomed forth after the revolution of 1974. The Soviet Union, guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism, showed an effective solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution which encountered a threat of imperialist aggression and intrigues of internal reactionaries. According to the assessment made recently by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, in the past decade Ethiopia achieved greater progress with the assistance of the USSR and other states of the socialist community than over the forty pre-revolution years. Our people's joint struggle for peace and security on earth, against the nuclear threat, against the arms race, colonialism, racism, and apartheid is the concrete embodiment of the treaty signed in Moscow six years ago. Bilateral cooperation has resulted in numerous national economic and everyday-service facilities which have built or are under construction in various parts of Ethiopia, and in the training of national cadres. The exchanges of scientific information, the Soviet film weeks which have become traditional here, and the success of the Ethiopian writers' works which have been translated and published in the USSR are the practical implementation of the principles set out in the treaty of 1978.

The solidarity of the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples manifests itself in a particularly vivid way now that 12 out of 14 provinces of Ethiopia are hit by the unprecedented drought. The USSR immediately responded to the Ethiopian Government's request for assistance in eliminating the aftermath of the drought. Food, medicines, and equipment to drill artesian wells have been urgently sent to Ethiopia. At present, three quarters of the amount of food delivered to the drought-stricken areas are brought there by planes and heilcopters provided by the USSR.

U.S. DECISION TO MINE NICARAGUAN PORTS RECALLED

LD191649 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 19 Nov 84

["Washington's Course of Intervention" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Next Wednesday it will be a year since the President of the United States signed a directive allowing the use of CIA funds for the mining of the approaches to Nicaraguan ports. The White House has thus officially sanctioned the United States' violation of the fundamental principles of international law, specifically the freedom of navigation. The United States, as a result, caught a new indelible stain of disgrace, as Senator Edward Kennedy said.

Over the time that has passed since the "piracy directive" of the head of the U.S state, the Washington administration aggravated the situation in Central America still more. It is now clear to the whole world that the White House set the course at outright military interference in the affairs of the region, at a large-scale military intervention to overthrow the lawful government of Nicaragua and restore in that country's a regime that would suit Washington.

In the framework of that adventuristic policy the United States has been escalating hostile actions against Nicargua. This refers not only to the piratic action, the mining of the approaches to Nicaraguan ports, but also to systematic intrusions of U.S. mercenaries -- Somozamen into Nicaraguan territory, acts of subversion against Nicaragua's economic facilities. The Pentagon is concentrating large forces in neighbouring Honduras. Dozens of U.S. warships have been sent to the Nicaraguan coasts.

Meanwhile Washington diplomacy has frustrated the signing of the "Peace Act" in Central America prepared by the Contadora Group. Bilateral U.S.-Nicaraguan talks in Mexico have not yet achieved any positive results because of the United States obstructionist policy.

The threat of the United States outright military intervention against Nicaragua heightened in the recent weeks. After the failure of the attempts to disrupt or discredit the general elections in Nicaragua, Washington provoked a new crisis by spreading lies about purchases of Soviet-made warplanes by the Nicaraguans. According to Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, the anti-Nicaraguan campaign of the Reagan administration is aimed at affecting Americans by the hysteria whipped up by the official circles and thus facilitating the unleashing of an aggression against Nicaragua.

In this situation the Nicaraguan Government has been compelled to take additional measures to strengthen the country's defence potential, to put all its armed forces on a high alert. Rallied around its Sandinist government the Nicaraguan people is prepared to wage the struggle for the motherland's freedom and independence.

U.S. 'REASONING' ON NICARAGUA CRITICIZED

LD180321 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast -- commentary by Genrikh Borovik]

[Text] Hello, comrades! In the mornings as the sun rises, American reconnaissance planes fly over Managua.

They fly very low over the city breaking the sound barrier. The boom is deafening and resembles the explosion of a gigantic bomb. This is how they are trying to wreck people's nerves. Armed bands, trained in special camps in Florida, California, and Honduras blow up bridges, oil tanks, and electric power stations, set fire to cotton and coffee, and kill people. They are assisted by American Air Force planes armed with missiles. At night, gigantic Hercules aircraft take off from aerodromes at U.S. Air Force bases in the Panama Canal Zone and set course for the Nicaraguan region. Incessant maneuvers of American and Honduran troops are being carried out along the country's border in the north. Hundreds of American servicemen from the 82d Airborne Division have been transferred there. American war ships cruise along Nicaragua's shores. In short, shameless preparations are under way for an invasion. These have been going on for a long time, but this is the first time they have been on such a gigantic scale.

About 2 years ago, I had occasion to talk to the American ambassador to Nicaragua in Managua. I asked him what right the United States has to terrorize a peaceful sovereign country. The ambassador replied: They live in the wrong way, undemocratically; they have no free elections. I was astounded not by the cynicism of this position, but by the level of argument. Washington knows that on 4 November this year, free elections were held in Nicaragua for the first time in the country's history. The Sandinists won a convincing victory. A farce, Washington answers. If the Sandinists had lost, however, the elections would have been right. And these are not empty words. You remember what happened after the elections in Chile that Salvador Allende won.

Washington is told: It is not true that Nicaragua constitutes a threat for the United States. The reply comes: Nicaragua is closer to the state of Texas than Texas is to Washington. They are told: It is a lie that the USSR is supplying military aircraft to Nicaragua; you invented this in order to instill fear in Americans. Even your own military men are laughing. But from Washington they regard the world through a television screen and lay down the law: Measures must be taken to ensure secret information does not get into the papers prematurely. They are told: Any one of those ships of yours blockading the Nicaraguan coast has a greater water displacement than the entire so-called Nicaraguan Navy and has a crew larger than the whole of the Nicaraguan fleet. Washington, however, replies: Nicaragua will never compel the United States to turn aside from the path of democratic development. This is not even an exchange of arguments; it is simply a conviction that there exists in the world no other arbiter save the force of arms, and this cannot be accommodated with such human concepts as truth, conscience, or even simple human reason.

I have been to Nicaragua many times. I love this people, they are brave, good, candid, and handsome people. Revolution in general makes people handsome. They live very close to the United States, and they have always been described as being in the "backyard." In this backyard, 70 percent of the population was illiterate, and in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador the same still applies. It was hard to find any old people in this backyard, not because the Nicaraguans look young but because their average life expectancy was 51. Just think, 51! And that is at the end of the 20th century. There were no doctors, hospitals, or medical services for the population, and the young folk were killed by the dictator Somoza, who sensed in each of them his enemy. Mothers hung amulets like these around their children's necks [video shows photograph of child with cartridge hanging round its neck] -- a cartridge from an automatic rifle, believing that this was the very bullet destined for her son by fate, and thus it would not strike him.

They have been victorious. They have rid themselves of illiteracy. There are now doctors in their country. They have only just begun to breathe the air of freedom. Now mothers have once again begun to hang amulets around their children's necks, cartridges from American automatic rifles. Can one reconcile oneslef to this in a civilized society as the 20th century of our era draws to its close?

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS REBEL RAID

LD171202 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Managua November 17 TASS -- TASS correspondents Sergey Gorbunov and Aleksandr Trushin report:

Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry sent a note of protest to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz over a raid of U.S. mercenaries on the state-owned coffee enterprise "Sorpresa". 23 people, including women and children, were killed. A vast material damage was inflicted. It is also pointed out in the note that another group of counterrevolutionaries opened fire from mortars, machineguns, and grenade launchers at "Ernesto Acuna" cooperative in Matagalpa Department, killing four innocent people.

The note says these barbarous actions are a consequence of the policy of state terrorism implemented by the Reagan administration. Thousands of Nicaraguan citizens have already become victim to this policy. The new crimes of the Somoza counterrevolutionaries are a disgraceful example of their application of the "knowledge" acquired from a special "manual" on terrorism that was worked out by the CIA, says the document of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

EIGHTH ROUND OF NICARAGUAN-U.S. TALKS OPEN 19 NOV

LD191823 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Managua November 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

Despite sharp escalation of aggressive actions of the Reagan administration and preparations for direct intervention in Nicaragua, the government of the Republic agreed to hold the next, eighth round of negotiations with the United States, which opens in Manzanillo, Mexico, today.

So far, Nicaraguan-American negotiations did not lead to any positive results because of the U.S. obstructionist stand. The Washington administration uses the negotiations as a screen for covering up its military preparations aimed at destruction of the Sandinist people's revolution. Those preparations are accompanied with an unbridled anti-Nicaraguan campaign, the aim of which is to present Nicaragua as some "source of tension" in the region.

Member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Victor Tirado, speaking at a meeting of leaders of trade union and other mass public organizations, emphasized that all peace initiatives of Nicaragua are thwarted by the American Administration which makes stake on military solution of the Central American crisis. The United States, specifically, frustrates the signing of the "Peace Act" of the "Contadora Group", torpedoes progress at Nicaraguan-American negotiations.

AUCCTU ISSUES STATEMENT ON CHILEAN REPRESSION

LD192221 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- The All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU) has issued a statement in connection with the intensification of repressions in Chile. The fascist junta of Pinochet, the statement says, has again resorted to mass repressions -- more than 2,000 people, among them 30 prominent trade union leaders, have been arrested. A strict censorship of the press, radio and television has been introduced. Six progressive publications have been closed, and a state of siege has been declared in the country.

The AUCCTU, expressing a wrathful protest in connection with the new wave of repressions launched by the Pinochet regime against trade unions and working people, demanded immediate release of all the imprisoned political and trade union leaders.

The Soviet trade unions are stating their fraternal proletarian solidarity with and support for the heroic struggle of the working people and trade unions of Chile against the Pinochet dictatorship, for freedom and democracy.

CHILEAN PATRIOTIC GROUP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ATTACKS

PY192344 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] A communique issued by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front released in Paris by its international press office claims that this organization committed the two attacks against the repressive Carabineros on 2 and 5 November. The communique states that the destruction of the bus carrying Carabineros special forces caused the death of 5 officers and injured 11. This action was carried out on 2 November. The communique adds that the attack on the Carabinero garrison in La Cisterna on 5 November caused the death of 5 Carabineros and injured 6 others. On this occasion, the communique adds, weapons such as machineguns, rockets, and grenades were used. The Manual Rodriguez Front did not suffer any casualties in these two attacks.

The patriotic front communique criticizes the terrorist measures imposed by the dictatorship on the Chilean people after the general strike staged on 30 October, which was a landmark in the Chilean people's struggle for liberation. It adds that the repressive measures such as the state of siege and other measures that violate fundamental human rights are in addition to the murder of patriotic leaders by repressive forces. It cites the cases of Juan Aguirre and Mario Fernandez.

These events, the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front communique adds, which uncover Pinochet's policy, will not go unpunished. The Chilean people have the patriotic obligation to defend themselves, the communique says. The Manual Rodriguez Front, an armed branch of the people, will respond with force to Pinochet's crimes. The 14 November communique concludes by saying that in view of this new wave of repression by Pinochet, the people will respond by preparing future actions that will end with a new day of general protest and a strike.

MORE LEADERS, PARTIES MARK GOSR ANNIVERSARY

Philippines' Marcos

PM141317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] His Excellency K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

Your Excellency, on behalf of the Philippine people, Mrs Marcos, and myself, it gives me satisfaction to convey the warmest congratulations and best wishes on the celebration in your country of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We hope that the friendly ties between our two peoples will continue to broaden and deepen.

Ferdinand E. Marcos, president of the Philippines.

Jordan's Husayn

PM141203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

On the day when the peoples of the friendly USSR are celebrating the 67th anniversary of the socialist revolution, I am pleased to send Your Excellency the warmest and most cordial congratulations and best wishes from myself and on behalf of the people and Government of Jordan.

We always recall with profound gratitude your state's clear and unchanging stance in support of the Arab nation's just cause. We are striving with confidence and hope to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries for the good of and in the interests of our peoples. I wish Your Excellency success in the service of your great homeland.

Husayn ibn Talal.

Portugal's CP

PM141657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee,

Dear Comrades! Today, 67 years after the remarkable day of the Great October Socialist Revolution's victory, it seems to us Portuguese Communists increasingly topical to celebrate once again the glorious jubilee of the Great October Revolution, to emphasize the exceptionally great historical significance of the first victorious socialist revolution, to pay tribute to the successes achieved by the Soviet people under the CPSU's leadership in building a new society free from the exploitation of man by man, and to point out the tremendous influence which socialist reality in the USSR and the foreign policy of peace and internationalist solidarity pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state are having on the development of the world revolutionary process and the cause of defending peace.

On this historic occasion in the life of the Soviet people, the world proletariat, and all the peoples of the world, the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee, expressing the feelings of Portugal's Communists and working class, sends the warmest fraternal congratulations to the CPSU Central Committee and, through it, to all Communists and the people of the Soviet Union.

The celebration of the Great October Revolution anniversary is taking place against the backdrop of a seriously worsened international situation which is dangerous to the cause of peace. Imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, is pursuing an adventurist, bellicose, and aggressive policy which is expressed in systematic pressure, interference in internal affairs, and acts of aggression against the peoples of many countries and which threatens to plunge the world into the destructive catastrophe of thermonuclear war. In our time the defense of peace has become the central and urgent task of all working people and peoples in the world.

Imperialism's aggressiveness is the product of the profound crisis being experienced by the capitalist system and its desperate attempts to contain and, as far as possible, reverse the relentless and irresistible process of the social and national emancipation of working people and the peoples of all continents.

Profound revolutionary transformations have occurred in the world in the historically short time since the October Revolution's victory in 1917. Having suffered a decisive defeat in the worldwide competition between the two social systems, U.S. imperialism and the most reactionary NATO circles are trying at all costs to achieve military-strategic superiority over the USSR and the socialist camp and are irresponsibly and provocatively proclaiming the goal of destroying the socialist system itself. However, life has shown that imperialism's plans of this kind are doomed to fail. At the same time, experience confirms the need for all peace-loving forces to display determination, energy, and vigilance. It is possible and necessary to defend peace, to force imperialism to back down, to secure the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence, to proceed along the path of disarmament and the relaxation of tension, and to ensure the victorious advance of the revolutionary process.

The PCP attaches the utmost importance to strengthening friendship, cooperation, and mutual solidarity among the powerful forces struggling for the revolutionary transformation of the modern world and invariably advocates the consolidation of the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as a fundamental and immutable factor in cooperation among all the forces waging the struggle for democracy, national independence, social progress, socialism, and peace.

Dear comrades! Portugal's Communists are struggling in their own country, within the framework of the broad and powerful movement of the working people and people's masses in defense of the gains deriving from the 25 April 1974 revolution in Portugal, in support of a democratic and patriotic alternative to the present antipeople and antinational government and for a Portuguese foreign policy in the interests of national independence, peace, friendship, and cooperation with all peoples. We have always relied in this struggle on the solidarity of the CPSU and the Soviet people, who can count on the solidarity of Portugal's Communists.

Inexpressing to the Soviet Communists and people our wishes for great new successes in peaceful creative labor to implement the colossal tasks of building a developed socialist society, we declare our determination to continue working to strengthen the traditional relations of fraternal friendship, cooperation, and solidarity existing between our two parties, in the interests of the relations of friendship between our countries' peoples and between Portugal and the Soviet Union and for the triumph of the common ideals of socialism and peace.

Long live the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live the friendship and solidarity between the PCP and the CPSU! Long live proletarian internationalism!

The PCP Central Committee.

Guatemala's Labor Party

PM141627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Second Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Dear comrades! On the instructions of the Central Committee of the Guatemalan Labor Party I convey to you and, through you, to the whole party and the entire Soviet people fraternal greetings and best wishes on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Guatemalan Labor Party regards the victory of the proletarian revolution in Russia as the most significant event of our epoch. From that time onwards mankind's history began to develop in a favorable direction as regards oppressed and exploited peoples. Great Lenin's brilliant ideas, which have a historic significance, are now embodied in the accomplishments and successes of the Soviet Union and the positive sociopolitical processes of the world today.

We welcome with pride and satisfaction the victories and achievements of the land of the soviets in the sphere of agriculture, industry, science, and technology, in strengthening socialist democracy and ensuring the Soviet people's material and spiritual well-being. In all these victories the main and decisive role belongs to the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, whom we deeply respect.

Throughout its entire history the CPSU has remained faithful to the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. It is tirelessly concerned for the good of the working people and is doing a great deal to put an end to all forms of oppression and exploitation, ensure peace and security among peoples, put an end to predatory imperialist wars, grant the working people the broadest democratic rights, and pave their way toward progress and prosperity. Despite considerable difficulties the Soviet people have achieved big successes in 67 years of creative work.

Guatemalan Communists and the entire Guatemalan people admire the heroism and selflessness of Soviet people. They were able to emerge victorious from the clash with counter-revolution and imperialist intervention. Unforgettable pages were added to the USSR's history during the years of the struggle against the onslaught of the Hitlerite hordes. Despite losing 20 million Soviet people in that war and suffering tremendous material losses, the USSR today is a mighty power with a considerable economic, political, social, cultural, and scientific potential.

Thanks to the establishment of the world socialist system, a new atmosphere has been created whose characteristic feature is the enhanced role of the international workers movement and of the peoples' national liberation struggle. During the past 40 years mankind has undergone significant revolutionary changes. However, all the successes achieved along this path are now seriously threatened by the possibility of an outbreak of nuclear war. At present there is no more important task than the struggle for peace, for curbing the arms race, and thwarting the ominous plans of imperialism and reaction to draw the world into a horrific castrophe. At a difficult and critical moment such as that which mankind is currently living through, only prudence and restraint can save the world from a clash in which there would be no victors.

The only alternative to the actions of bellicose reaction and imperialism is a consistent struggle for peace and disarmament.

Guatemalan Communists, proceeding from their principled stance, express their solidarity with the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at disarmement and the elimination of tension in international relations. This policy accords with the interests of our peoples and is capable of ensuring man's most humane right -- the right to live in prosperity and happiness. The main task of all people on our planet is to defeat the policy of armaments and war.

We ardently congratulate the entire Soviet people, their working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We wish the CPSU and its Central Committee remarkable new successes in strengthening the country's economy and defense capability and defending peace and security on our planet. May the Soviet Union continue to serve as a reliable guarantor of the great revolutionary transformations of our epoch and of the struggle for national and social liberation which is being waged in most difficult conditions also by the Guatemalan Communists in alliance with their people, the working class, and the utterly destitute peasantry against a reactionary military dictatorship which is in the service of U.S. imperialism.

With a fraternal greeting and respect, Carlos Gonzales, secretary general of the Guatemalan Labor Party Central Committee

Chile's CP

PM150949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium..

Dear Comrade Chernenko! The Communist Party of Chile Central Committee sends a fervent fraternal greeting and congratulations to you and, through you, to the leadership of Lenin's glorious party and to all Soviet Communists on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- that most important historical event.

This most remarkable victory of the working class and all progressive forces opened the way in the modern era to social, economic, and cultural transformations about which millions of people in all parts of the world had dreamed and for which they had struggled. The building of developed socialism in the Soviet Union and the fruitful efforts aimed at creating the material base of communism fill the working people of the world and all progressive mankind with pride.

We congratulate you, dear comrades, on your successes. The colossal scale of your achievements, which embrace all spheres of society's life, is the fine outcome of Soviet people's labor under the Communist Party's leadership. The time that we are living through now is fraught with danger. Now, more than ever before, our world feels its very existence threatened by the forces of imperialism and reaction. In this atmosphere the Soviet Union -- the mighty vanguard of the cause of peace and progress -- is a reliable buttress in the struggle against nuclear catastrophe, blatant acts of aggression, and predatory wars.

Like all Chilean patriots, we Communists are constantly aware of the Soviet people's fraternal solidarity. We are deeply moved and filled with pride by the assistance that we have always received from Lenin's party, particularly after Pinochet's hated fascist dictatorship came to power in our homeland.

In turn, we have always regarded all the Soviet Union's achievement and successes as our own. Dear Comrade Chernenko, we have been and will always remain beside you in your struggle for the great goals which Soviet Communists and the Soviet people set themselves and for the implementation of Marxism-Leninism's ideas.

We congratulate you all once more and wish you the greatest successes in the cause of communist building and of defending and strengthening peace throughout the world.

The Communist Party of Chile Central Committee.

Israel's CP

PM151108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Dear comrades! On behalf of all Israeli Communists -- both Jews and Arabs -- the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee sends you and, through you, all Soviet Communists and the great Soviet people fervent fraternal congratulations on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory of the October Revolution, led by the Bolshevik party headed by the immortal Lenin, marked a qualitative and radical turning point in world development. The Soviet Union was the first country in history to destroy the roots of class exploitation and national oppression and create a socialist society. The October Revolution ushered in a new era in mankind's development -- the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism on a world scale. In the period since the revolution's victory, the heroic Soviet people, led by the CPSU, have honorably passed all tests and achieved enormous successes in all spheres of socialist building despite tremendous difficulties, foreign entervention, and imperialist aggression. As a result, a developed socialist society has been created and a considerable rise in the peopie's material and cultural living standard ensured.

The Soviet Union has always expressed solidarity with national liberation movements and has made a tremendous contribution to developing the world revolutionary process. The Soviet Union, loyal to the principles of its Leninist peace-loving policy, has always been the mightiest force in the struggle to preserve world peace. Now, when U.S. imperialism is exacerbating international tension, fueling the arms race, undermining the sovereignty of independent states, striving for nuclear confrontation, and threatening peace throughout the world, people of goodwill and all peace-loving forces hold the Soviet peace-loving policy in particularly high esteeem and actively support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives which oppose U.S. imperialism's nuclear madness and are aimed at preserving world peace.

World peace has been preserved for 40 years now thanks to the USSR's might and its consistent policy in defense of peace. We value highly the new Soviet peace initiative on the Near East that is aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in accordance with the true interests of all states and peoples of our region, including Israel and the Palestinian Arab people.

Dear comrades! Israel's Communists are waging a tireless struggle against the aggressive policy of Israel's pro-imperialist antipeople ruling circles who recently created the so-called "government of national unity." This government is deepening the "strategic cooperation" with U.S. imperialism, which is aimed against the national liberation movement in the Near East, Asia, Africa, and Latin America and against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

We are struggling for the rapid and unconditional withdrawal of Israel's forces from Lebanon. We are struggling for a just and lasting peace based on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967 and for the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state alongside Israel under the leadership of the PLO -- their sole legitimate representative.

We are making every effort to step up the struggle of Israel's working people and broad popular masses against the unprecedented and fierce attack by the government and major capitalists on their living standards and against racism and the danger of fascism and for the equality of the country's Arab population.

We are resolutely resisting the unrestrained anti-Soviet slander campaign launched by the Zionist ruling circles in collaboration with the reactionary imperialist forces. The aim of this campaign is to divert public opinion from the Israeli occupation forces' crimes in Lebanon and the occupied Palestinian territories and to poison the international atmosphere.

Dear comrades! The Great October Socialist Revolution's ideals, principles, and achievements will always be a source of strength and inspiration to our party.

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live the glorious CPSU! Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

Long live the friendship between the peoples of Israel and the Soviet Union! Long live peace and communism!

Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee

DIE WELT CITES SPECULATION ON DEATH OF USTINOV

DW201003 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Nov 84 p 12

[Excerpt] Bonn -- According to East European diplomatic circles, Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov is said to have died in the 1st or 2d week of November. However, no confirmation has yet been issued by Moscow. East European sources say in this connection that the Kremlin leadership has so far been unable to agree on Ustinov's successor.

TANJUG: VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS CRITICIZES PLURALISM

AU190945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- Today's issue of the Soviet journal VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS carries an article entitled "Ideological Pluralism Represents Apostasy From Marxism-Leninism" which harshly criticizes "revisionists in the workers movement" who, according to the journal, really represent "implementers of bourgeois ideology." The Soviet journal's article is based on the contention that adherents of "ideological pluralism" -- and there are "activists of the workers movement" among them -- are calling on Marxists-Leninists in various countries to renounce the general laws of the world revolutionary process and socialist buildup.

Although the article polemicizes, as it puts it, with individual "ideologists of revisionism" -- Roger Garrody, Adam Schaff, and also Predrag Vranicki, Sveta Stojanovic, and others are mentioned -- there is an impression that the criticism does not apply only to these personalities. According to the journal, adherents of "ideological pluralism" also demand renouncement of "proletarian internationalism, of the wholeness and heritage of Marxism-Leninism, of the real experience of its implementation in the modern epoch. "Revisionists, and some activists of the workers movement among them, who appear under the banner of 'Eurocommunism' and the criticism of Leninism, almost openly deny the party spirit of the theory and the scientific nature of Marxist ideology."

The Soviet journal further claims that "in an intention to realize the pluralization of Marxism, revisionists" even "ignore the international experience of the development of Marxist teaching and its embodiment in the revolutionary practice of the communist parties that are creating real socialism." In the conclusion of the article, VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS claims that "recognizing and spreading ideological pluralism in the workers movement and communist parties" inevitably leads toward the change of the class and political essence of the movement. The journal notes that this is exactly what "the experience of some activists of communist parties who have been taking up the road of so-called regional communism, and especially 'Eurocommunism'," has been pointing to.

As an argument for this contention, a statement is mentioned by Ignacio Gallego, an old member of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], a long-time leader of the "pro-Soviet trend," according to whom the "party's estrangement from Marxism-Leninism" has led in in the PCE to a schism, loss of influence, and so on. The Soviet journal claims that "ideological pluralism" fails to bring anything new to Marxism. When revisionists and other deviators from Marxism-Leninism are inventing impossible "models" of socialism, "they are" -- the Soviet journal claims -- "exaggerating the role of the individual in the process of development and opposing it to the general, the international experience of revolutionary struggle. However, exactly this experience represents the firm foundation of the only correct road of the development of socialist society."

TIKHONOV ATTENDS AWARD FESTIVITIES IN GEORGIA

Arrives in Tbilisi

LD161319 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Georgia's towns and villages are colorfully decorated. The Communist Party and our state have awarded the republic the highest award of the homeland, the Order of Lenin, for its great successes in economic and cultural construction and to mark the 200th anniversary of the friendly Georgiyevsk Treaty between Russia and Georgia.

Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Tbilisi today to take part in the celebrations devoted to the presentation of the order to the republic.

At the airport he was met by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR; leaders of party and administrative organizations, representatives of labor collectives, and the public.

Visits Tbilisi, Rustavi Works

LD161957 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Tbilisi today to participate in the festivities devoted to the award of the Order of Lenin to Georgian SSR.

On the same day, Comrade Tikhonov visited the Rustavi Metallurgical Works, the first ferrous metallurgy enterprise to be built in Trancaucasus. A detailed conversation took place with the enterprise management and workforce on the course of fulfillment of this year's plan and socialist pledges and of the 5-year plan as a whole.

During the conversation, Comrade Tikhonov emphasized that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech at the recent session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo determined the main directions of the further development of the country's economy. Party, administrative, and economic organizations were given tasks to ensure that the plans for the final year of the 5-year plan would be fulfilled. In connection with this, ferrous metallurgy workers, too, are to attain ambitious goals. The work of the Rustavi Works was examined in detail.

Comrade Tikhonov pointed out that more attention should be paid to technical reequipment of the works, to the introduction of new technological processes, mechanization and automation of production, and the implementation of measures to consolidate the cadres and raise the labor discipline and culture of production. In Tbilisi, the head of the Soviet Government visited the Georgian SSR's national economy achievements exhibition. He saw the city's construction sites and ancient quarters being restored.

During the tour, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov was accompanied by Comrade Shevardnadze and other leaders of the Georgian SSR.

Tikhonov, Shevardnadze Speeches

PM191251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 84 First Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Lofty Award on Georgia's Banner"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 17 Nov -- Soviet Georgia has traveled a glorious path of struggle and victory in socialist building and in strengthening the might of our entire multinational state. The friendship between the Russian and Georgian peoples, enshrined two centuries ago in the Treaty of Georgiyevsk, was tempered in joint revolutionary actions against the tsarist autocracy and during the period of establishment of Soviet power in the Transcaucasus, was strengthened still more in the battles against the fascist aggressors, and provides a firm basis for the development and prosperity of the republic within the equal family of fraternal peoples of the USSR.

The republic has been awarded the Order of Lenin for the great successes achieved by Georgia's working people in economic and cultural building and to mark the bicentennial of the Georgiyevsk Treaty of Friendship between Russia and Georgia.

A ceremonial session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Great Hall of the Georgian State Philharmonia today, devoted to the presentation of the motherland's highest award to the republic.

Present in the hall were members and candidate members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies, leaders of party and soviet organizations, frontrunners from enterprises, construction sites, transport enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, personalities in science and culture, Soviet army servicemen, party veterans, and representatives of public organizations.

The participants in the ceremonial session greeted with prolonged applause N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. With him in the presidium were E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; G.P. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; members and candidate members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, leaders of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District and the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District, production frontrunners, well-known scientists, and personalities in culture.

The ceremony was opened by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze. The state anthem of the Soviet Union and the state anthem of the Georgian SSR rang out in the auditorium.

An honorary presidium of the ceremony, consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, was elected with great enthusiasm.

The session was addressed by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, who was warmly greeted by those present.

Triumph of the Leninist Friendship of People's: Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's Speech

Dear comrades! Today is a solemn and joyous day for us -- the Order of Lenin is being presented to the Georgian SSR.

This supreme award of the motherland is a fitting crown for Soviet Georgia's successes in socioeconomic and cultural building and the selfless creative labor of its remarkable people, who have earned the deep respect of all the fraternal peoples of our great country through their revolutionary, military, and labor feats and their outstanding achievements. (applause)

On behalf of the party's Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, I warmly and cordially congratulate the Communists and all working people of Georgia on this high award.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, send you his warm congratulations and best wishes. (tumultuous, prolonged applause. All stand.)

There is no doubt that the working people of Soviet Georgia will on many more occasions gratify the motherland with noteworthy achievements and make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the 26th party congress decisions and the implementation of the tasks of improving developed socialism in our country.

More than 200 years separate us from the memorable historical date when the friendship treaty between Russia and Georgia was signed in Georgiyevsk, laying the foundations for the indissoluble unification of the Russian and Georgian peoples.

The conclusion of the Georgiyevsk Treaty was a major, progressive event in the history of the freedom-loving, courageous Georgian people; it saved them from the threat of physical annihilation and had a beneficial influence on their national rebirth and economic development. It consolidated the political, economic, and cultural ties between the Georgian and Russian peoples and their mutual desire for friendship and cooperation. That is the unfading significance of the Georgiyevsk Treaty.

Long-suffering Georgia, as that great figure in Georgian literature Akakiy Tsereteli splendidly put it, entered into a fraternal alliance with Russia and wished to walk hand in hand with it to implement not only national ideals, but the ideals of all mankind, whose name is fraternity, unity, and equality.

At the dawn of the 19th century great humanist ideas rallied the leading people in Russia and Georgia. Russian progressive sociopolitical thought, nurtured by the freedom-loving spirit of the Decembrists, inspired the best sons of Georgia to the struggle for the people's happiness. And the spiritual treasurehouses of the Georgian people enriched the creativity of many brilliant representatives of Russian culture and social thought.

From its very first days, the Georgian people's national liberation movement merged with the Russian people's revolutionary struggle. This unity became still closer when the most revolutionary class -- the proletariat -- emerged in the arena of the struggle for the people's happiness.

Under the leadership of the Bolshevik party headed by Lenin, Georgia's working people, together with the revolutionary masses of the Transcaucasus and all of Russia, fought selflessly against the tsarist autocracy for the happiness and prosperity of the working people.

Georgia's revolutionaries, the Leninist Bolsheviks, and the working class, true to their international duty, fought courageously shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Russian proletariat against tsarism and the bourgeoisie during the first Russian revolution and at all subsequent stages of the path to Great October.

In this struggle, Georgia's Bolsheviks set examples of a high level of class consciousness, proletarian internationalism, and selfless devotion to the party's cause. They played a prominent part in the preparation and accomplishment of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which delivered all Georgia's nations and ethnic groups from exploitation and oppression and guaranteed them true freedom and social progress. (applause)

The red banner raised over Tbilisi on 25 February 1921 proclaimed the start of socialist creation and the emancipation of the creative forces and energy of the Georgian people, of all Georgia's working people. (applause)

In this ceremonial hour we remember with gratitude the heroic Red fighters, the loyal Leninist revolutionaries, and all who forged the victory of Soviet power in Georgia. Today their revolutionary feat too is marked by the Order of Lenin. (applause)

The first years of socialist building were for the Georgian SSR's working people, as for all the fraternal republics, a period of selfless struggle for the accelerated development of production forces, industrialization, collectivization, and the cultural revolution.

Thanks to the international assistance of the fraternal Soviet peoples, and above all the great Russian people, Georgia's working people achieved radical transformations in the republic's life: By 1940 the prerevolutionary level had been surpassed more than 10-fold in the volume of industrial production, and 2.5-fold in agriculture.

The heroes of the first 5-year plans, the pioneers of socialist renewal in the republic, can rightly consider this award a recognition of their labor victories too! (applause.)

Boundless devotion and love for the motherland and valor in fighting and in labor were displayed by Soviet Georgia's sons and daughters in the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War. At the front and in the rear they withstood with honor the cruelest trials in the history of mankind. (applause) More than 780,000 servicemen were sent to the front from the republic, and nearly 1 in 3 of them gave his life to save the socialist fatherland. In the fight to the death with the enemy, the Soviet peoples' fraternity was manifested as never before and tempered more than ever. Georgia's envoys fought selflessly on the approaches to Moscow and on the fronts of the Ukraine and Belorussia and of other republics, and took part in the fighting for the liberation of Europe. The sons and daughters of all our country's nations and ethnic groups defended the Caucasus with them.

The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, whose 40th anniversary is being marked by all progressive mankind, convincingly proved the historical superiority of socialism and communist ideology and the international unity of the Soviet peoples. And the glory of those who forged the great victory shines forth from the lofty order which henceforth will gleam on the republic's banner! (applause)

In the postwar years, new sectors of industry have been developed in Soviet Georgia's economy -- ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemicals, radio equipment and electrical equipment, and electronics. The republic's modern, multisector industry accounts for a considerable proportion of the all-union extraction of manganese and the production of ferroalloys, seagoing passenger hydrofoils, machines for mountain agriculture, and other output.

The face of the republic today is largely determined by the highly developed socialist agriculture, which has a leading place in the country in the production of tea, citrus fruits, and grapes.

Evidence of the all-around uncovering of Soviet Georgia's spirtual potential is provided by the notable achievements of its scientists and literary and artistic figures, whose works and artistic creations have won wide recognition.

All these truly historic changes have been possible thanks to the development of the Soviet economy as an integrated national economic complex and to the intensive exchange of material and spiritual assets among the fraternal republics. The Georgian SSR's successes reveal brilliantly and widely the advantages of our Soviet state system, the socialist way of life, and the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy. (applause)

It is well known that the path to today's heights was not always smooth or easy. Difficulties and problems were encountered and miscalculations and errors were committed. This was pointed out with Leninist directness and principledness in the 1972 CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Party Gorkom.

The republican party organization, guided by the Central Committee's instructions, launched an aggressive struggle to overcome the laggardness in economic development, improve the moral and psychological climate, impose due order everywhere and in everything, enhance exactingness toward cadres, and bring about a decisive improvement in political and organizational work.

The results were not slow to take effect. During the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans high growth rates were secured in Georgia in all the main indicators of socioeconomic development.

I would like to note with satisfaction that these positive results are being consolidated in the current 5-year plan. The republic's working people are working well to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. According to preliminary estimates, in the first 4 years industrial production will have increased by 22 percent, which is in adcordance with the level laid down by the 5-year plan. There is every reason to suppose that taking account of the fulfillment of targets set for 1985, the republic will certainly reach the levels set by the party congress by the end of the 5-year plan. (applause)

In agriculture, the 5-year plan targets for the procurement of high-grade tea, citrus fruits, grain crops, livestock and poultry, milk, wool, and other products are being overfulfilled. It is satisfying that the republic is successfully coping each year with the annual plans for socioeconomic development and the socialist pledges adopted, and has more than once been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee.

The republic's successes in socioeconomic development are the result of selfless, inspired labor by the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia. Honor and glory to the innovators and frontrunners in production in the 11th 5-Year Plan, who are augmenting the traditions of the shock workers of the first 5-year plans, the Stakhanovites, and the heroes of the postwar rebirth! (applause)

The high indicators achieved in economic building are at the same time the result of the constant, purposeful quest for new, efficient forms of national economic management. This working being done in Georgia has received a positive assessment from the CPSU Central Committee and in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the October (1984) Plenum of the party's Central Committee. (applause)

You are acting quite correctly when you take a comprehensive, all-around approach to these questions, seeking to ensure that the republic's innovations are interlinked with those of the whole union. It is good that statewide interests are placed in the forefront and that elements of local and departmental self-interest are resolutely overcome.

The enterprising approach to questions of the wide introduction of the achievements of science and technology in the national economy, the integration of trade with industrial production, the improvement of finance and credit relations, and the introduction of new forms of labor remuneration based on the end results of work merits approval.

It is already clear how fruitful these quests are. Better use is being made of the available economic potential, internal reserves are being brought into national economic circulation more actively, and potential is emerging for more effectively implementing nature conservation measures, improving the social and production infrastructure, and making more economical use of material, financial, and manpower resources.

The republic's achievements in national economic building are the result of the constant improvement of party leadership of the economy and the all-around development of the masses' initiative and enhancement of their activeness. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is working smoothly, constantly improving forms and methods of leadership of socioeconomic processes, and skillfully mobilizing Communists and all working people in the republic to resolve new tasks. The credit for this goes first and foremost to the Central Committee Politburo and personally to Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. (applause)

The correct tone is set in the republic's party organizations -- do not rest on your laurels, do not slacken the pace of work -- on the contrary, continue to improve it. These, comrades, are good party sentiments. (applause) You see the main avenue of socioeconomic development in the long term as that of improving the sector structure of the national economy on the basis of further industrialization. That is the correct approach.

The course being pursued in the republic of preferentially developing the sectors which determine scientific and technical progress in the national economy accords fully with the party's instructions. We must continue to orient ourselves more boldly toward the all-around development of all spheres of the economy -- through the creation of a reliable electricity base and a large-scale machine building complex and the expansion of the production of ferrous and nonferrous metals, construction materials, and other output on the basis of local raw material resources.

Naturally, it is difficult to resolve those problems through the efforts of the republic alone. The CPSU Central Committee and the union government have in recent years adopted important resolutions aimed at the acclerated development of Georgia's economy and culture and at increasing its contribution to the all-union fund.

While carrying out new construction and the modernization of existing enterprises and commissioning new capcities, it is important at the same time to persistently seek potential for the fuller utilization of existing production capacities, and here, comrades, you have considerable reserves.

A very important matter is to improve the technical standard of enterprises and introduce the achievements of science and technology into production. Much work is already being done in Georgia in this direction, but as you are well aware, much still remains to be done in order to scale qualitatively new heights of technical progress and substantially increase labor productivity and production efficiency.

It must also be noted with satisfaction that while resolving key questions of economic development, the republic does not forget to constantly expand the production of consumer goods.

We know about your enterprising approach to this problem, which is of great sociopolitical significance. Concern for people naturally means further improving the supply of food products to the population. The efforts being made to this end in the republic accord, in the main, with the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

As is well known, in recent years natural disasters have caused considerable damage to Georgia's agriculture, especially viticulture. The republic is now taking resolute steps to make good the losses sustained in the period which remains before the end of the 5-year plan and in subsequent years. The party Central Committee and the government support this approach. Increasing the production of southern agricultural crops is of great significance for our whole country.

Other questions must also be resolved persistently. Take tea, for example. It is good that the republic is constantly increasing the picking and procurement of leaf tea. However, you yourselves probably feel the need to improve the quality of this valuable product traditionally found on tables throughout the union. Joint efforts are needed by the republic and the appropriate union organs to increase production capacities and to reorganize the existing processing facilities on a qualitatively new technical level.

It is necessary to continue working persistently on the whole package of measures to improve the efficiency of agriculture, above all its public sector, and to ensure high standards in arable farming and the accelerated transfer of livestock raising to an industrial footing. You have great reserves in the sphere of improving the yields of agricultural crops and livestock productivity. It is necessary to widen the scale of work on land reclamation, carry it out at the level of the modern achievements of science and technology, and strive for the efficient utilization of every hectare of land. This is of fundamental significance under the conditions of Georgia's land shortage.

In the final analysis, all this will make it possible to steadily increase food stocks, and, accordingly, improve our people's living standards. Precisely this aim was set in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on southern and subtropical crops, and its successfull fulfillment is an important task for both republic organs and the appropriate union organs. Our splendid working people must have the opportunity to enjoy in full all the boons of socialism and to live better with every passing year. Much has been done in this direction in the Georgian Republic recently. Hundreds of thousands of square meters of accommodation are being commissioned every year, and the level of the population's provision with housing is rising. Yet, the problem remains acute. It is necessary to widen the scale and improve the quality of housing construction.

A big contribution to the overall development of the republic's economy is being made by its capital Tbilisi. The city is constantly growing, and so you must also resolve more energetically the questions which arise in connection with the development of municipal services and the improvement of consumer services for the population.

Comrades! The splendid changes which have occurred in Georgia have made the life of the Georgian people and of all the nations and ethnic groups inhabiting the republic full-blooded. The experience of the republic party orgainzation in improving inter-nation relations and in the international and patriotic education of the republic's working people merits a high appraisal. Great and purposeful work has been carried out by the Georgian Communist Party Centaal Committee and the republic's government to ensure the accelerated development of the economy and cultur- of the Abkhaz ASSR, the Adzhar ASSR, the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast, other regions, and all cities and rayons of the Georgian SSR.

You are acting correctly in showing constant concern for improving study of the Russian language, raising the standard of teaching of native languages in schools and VUZes, developing national culture, and protecting monuments of the history of all the nations and ethnic groups of Soviet Georgia. Special note must be taken of the measures to improve the training of young people for service in the Soviet Army's ranks and to conduct their patriotic education.

The clean, healthy atmosphere of inter-nation trust and respect which reigns in Georgia is a convincing reply to the bourgeois slanderers who try in vain to discredit the historic gains of the nationalities policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. It is precisely fraternal mutual assistance and cooperation that is the fundamental basis of all the successes achieved by Georgia in the united family of Soviet peoples! (prolonged applause)

What splendid prospects the republic's morrow opens up before us. The problems connected with the further growth of the economy and the enhancement of the population's well-being are being resolved consistently. A decision has been adopted to construct a mountain pass [perevalnyy] railroad, which will considerably strengthen economic ties between the Transcaucasus republics and other parts of the country. (applause)

It is planned to take measures to develop the Black Sea coast resorts -- which will make it possible to make fuller use of its unique natural climatic conditions for Soviet people's valuable relaxation. Georgia possesses tremendous potential for developing tourism. It is necessary to think out the question of considerably improving its material and technical base. This is a very promising sector. There are no trifles in the organization of both resort affairs and tourism. How important it is that a person should experience more than medical care on his vacation. Trade, public catering, the organization of leisure -- everything must be up to snuff.

Our party and the Soviet people have now entered the period of immediate preparation for the 27th party congress. Work is actively being carried out on the new edition of the CPSU Program, on possible changes to the party Rules, and on the draft basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development for 1986-1990 and the longer term. Party organizations and labor collectives are persistently and purposefully resolving tasks of ensuring the successful completion of the plans for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

You know that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and, in the main, approved the draft plan of the country's economic and social development for 1985. In his speech at that session Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko voiced principled propositions on the further development of the country's economy and defined the main tasks of party, soviet, and economic organizations in the struggle for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan for the concluding year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Allow me to express confidence that the Communists and all working people of Georgia will militantly set about resolving these tasks and will greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new successes. (prolonged applause)

A few words, comrades, about the contemporary international situation. It cannot fail to arouse grave concern in Soviet people, as in all other peoples of the world. The need to eliminate from international life the main causes of its tension -- the cranking up of the arms race and interference in others' affairs, the essence of the policy and dangerous to the cause of peace, of imperialist circles in the United States and its NATO allies -- is becoming increasingly pressing. This policy aimed at achieving military superiority disorganizes international relations and leads to an increased threat of war.

The party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government take fully into account the danger being created by imperialism's aggressive forces. Our heroic Soviet people and glorious Leninist party have never retreated before hostile intrigues. They have emerged victorious from very hard trials, and they will not retreat now, when our economic and defense potential makes it possible to render futile anyone's attempts to upset the established balance of forces. [applause]

The overwhelming majority of mankind is resolutely opposed to the world's being pushed toward a nuclear catastrophe which would not bypass a single people, including the American people. I would like to hope that Washington will finally find within itself the strength to look these facts in the face, will realize the impossibility of the hopes of securing dominant positions in the world, and will actually, and not just verbally, orient American policy toward constructive cooperation with other countries.

It is understandable that an improvement in Soviet-American relations could become an important factor in improving the international situation and lowering the level of military confrontation. The Soviet Union's stand on this question is well known. It has repeatedly been expounded by the Soviet leadership, including in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's recent replies to THE WASHINGTON POST. We are in favor of good relations with the United States, and that is what they would become if the other side also displayed readiness to adhere strictly to the principles of equality, identical security, and noninterference.

Thus, the choice is up to the United States. And it can be made with specific deeds, above all, in the key sphere of limiting and reducing nuclear and other arms. To improve the international situation and remove the threat of war the Soviet Union proposes implementing a whole series of cardinal measures in this sphere. It is a question, primarily, of preventing an arms race in space, freezing and subsequently reducing arsenals of nuclear weapons, right down to their total liquidation, putting a total end to nuclear tests, all nuclear powers following the USSR's lead, and adopting a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Our proposals are not aimed at securing any one-sided advantages, and they take account of the security interests both of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and also of other countries and the interests of world peace. They are fair and realistic proposals! [applause] The Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy accords with the peoples' aspirations; it is a policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, a policy of peace, freedom, and independence of the peoples, and we will continue implementing it unswervingly! [applause]

Dear comrades! Allow me to read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding your republic a fifth order -- the Order of Lenin.

(Comrade N.A. Tikhonov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Georgian SSR the Order of Lenin and, to prolonged applause from the session participants, attached the order to the republic's banner.)

Dear comrades! Accept once again my most sincere and cordial congratulations on this award. May the image of the great Lenin on Georgia's banner -- an image dear to us all -- inspire the republic's working people to worthily greet the 27th party congress and to new exploits and splendid labor achievements for the good of the motherland.

May bold, innovatory questing, good health, and personal happiness attend you always!

Long live the Georgian SSR! May the monolithic international unity of the Leninist friendship of the USSR's peoples strengthen! Long live the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories! (Tumultuous, prolonged applause. All rise.)

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze took the floor.

There are days in one's life which are remembered for a long time, he said. Today is such a day for us. The republic has just been presented with the Order of Lenin, and it was presented by deeply esteemed Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Such events are not forgotten but remain forever in the people's hearts and minds.

Thank you, dear Nikolay Aleksandrovich, for conveying the warm congratulations and best wishes of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. For all of us Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's trip to Tbilisi was unforgettable, as was the day he presented the Order of Lenin to the capital of Soviet Georgia. We all remember his program speech at the gala session and his meetings with labor collectives and conversations with the republic's leaders; his advice, recommendations, and instructions are things to treasure.

We still regard as the supreme analysis Konstantin Ustinovich's words to the effect that there have been big advances in the Georgian party organization in recent years, that its work among the masses has taken on a fundamentally new and creative shape, and that a fine key and fine approach have been found in the republican leadership system. The Georgian party organization and all our people see the assessment by K.U. Chernenko and the assessment you have made today, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, as a great incentive. It is yet another stimulus for all of us, encouraging new efforts, new and even bolder experiments, and even more selfless labor for the further prosperity of our great motherland and the strengthening of its economic and defense might.

It is a long time since you were last in Tbilisi, dear Nikolay Aleksandrovich. From this lofty platform we would like to express to you, for all to hear, our kind and most cordial feelings, and to say that in the party and the country you enjoy immense prestige and deep respect. Everyone knows of your role as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in the elaboration and practical implementation of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and in the implementation of the party's decisions on very important questions of economic and cultural building and of improving Soviet people's well-being.

Today you have attached a third Order of Lenin to the republic's banner for the big successes achieved by working people in economic and cultural building and to mark the bicentenary of the friendly Georgiyevsk Treaty between Russia and Georgia.

History helps us to solve present-day tasks. Aware of the enormous progressive role played by the conclusion of this treaty in the Georgian people's history, as a result of which they were saved from the threat of physical annihilation, and well aware of the favorable influence this historic act had on the national rebirth of our people and the development of our economy, the republic's Communists and working people are doing all they can to widen collaboration, mutual assistance, and mutual ties between the RSFSR and Georgian SSR and with all the other union republics. The Georgian party organizations are consistently implementing Lenin's nationalities policy and the republic's working people, representatives of all the nations and ethnic groups in Georgia, are achieving new successes in economic and cultural building in the united, indestructible, and harmonious family of Soviet peoples headed by the great Russian people whose fraternal, selfless support we are aware of every day.

The speaker noted that in the first 10 months of the year the republic's industrial production growth rate was 6.4 percent. Above-plan industrial output was worth R220 million. The target for above-plan labor productivity growth and reduction of the prime cost of output was overfulfilled. For the first time 577,000 tons of tea were harvested, and some 745,000 tons of grapes were produced. A good citrus fruit harvest is expected. Purchases of meat, milk, wool, fruit, vegetables, and potatoes have increased. The republic's economic potential is growing and its contribution to the country's unified national economic complex is increasing accordingly.

The year that has elapsed since the bicentennial was, like the previous 10 years, a year of further prosperity for the ancient and distinctive national culture of the Georgian people and of all the peoples of Soviet Georgia. The forms, methods, and means of improving relations between nations and internationalist and patriotic education have been enriched. An atmosphere of trust, mutual respect, friendship, and fraternity has been generated in Georgia among nations and ethnic groups. The economic and social development of our autonomous entities -- the Abkhaz ASSR, Adzhar ASSR, South Osetian Autonomous Oblast -- and all the republics' regions is proceeding at an accelerated tempo.

In line with Lenin's instructions, even at the time of a jubilee we are focusing attention on unresolved questions. And they exist in the economic sphere, in the sphere of improving people's well-being. We also have shortcomings, many defects and many unexploited reserves and possibilities. We are trying to do everything possible to bring them into play and make them work for the 5-year plan.

The problems put forward at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech are of exceptional importance for our republic. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has outlined the main ways of developing land reclamation, further increasing the intensive nature of farming on reclaimed land, and accelerating work on the draining and agricultural development of Kolkhida.

We have a lot to do. And we are well aware that the guarantee of success in all our work lies in a creative approach to intraparty work and ideological and organizational activity, and in a self-critical and exacting approach to achievements. We will never cease to be dissatisfied, for it is this feeling which is helping us to progress. The chief reserve lies in ideological and educational work, in the improvement of the style, forms, and methods of party organizations, above all primary party organizations' work, in the further development of democratic principles in all out activity, in the all-around strengthening of discipline at all levels and in all components, and in the consistent implementation of the party's cadre policy.

The tasks of futher increasing the personal responsibility of every Communist, and above all Communists who are leaders, suggested to us the need to create an efficient system for the in-depth study of party members' practical and political qualities. We believe that every Communist must be responsible to his party organization and feel that he is under its control, that everyone must undergo a process of self-improvement and self-purging to be able to confidently say: As far as the party is concerned my conscience is clear! We want every Communist to go to the party congress with a clear conscience.

Two days ago, E.A. Shevardnadze said in conclusion, at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko expressed confidence that Communists and working people will see the 1985 plan as a program of concrete actions and will successfully fulfill it.

Everyone in our republic is prepared to do everything to fittingly complete the 5-year plan, greet the 27th party congress with big achievements, and fulfill all the plans of Lenin's party which is taking our country along the Leninist path -- forward the victory of communism!

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze's speech was repeatedly interrupted by applause.

The gala session was addressed by Ye.K. Kharadze, president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences; R.A. Arshba, miner at the Tkvarchelskoye Mining Administration No 2 Pit and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; N.R. Abashidze, tea grower in Khelvachnaurskiy Rayon, T.Sh. Kabulova, chairman of the South Osetian Oblispolkim; Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District; Sh.G. Nishnianidze, chairman of the Georgian Writers Union Board and USSR State Prize and Shota Rustaveli Prize winner; P.A. Tsereteli, deputy chief engineer at the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant and Lenin Prize winner; G.D. Gabuniya, first secretary of the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom.

The meeting applauded when a resolution awarding Comrade N.A. Tikhonov honorary citizenship of Tbilisi was read out. With enormous enthusiasm the gala session participants adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

The gala session was declared closed. The participants enthusiastically sang the party anthem, "The Internationale." There were toasts to the Communist party, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet people, and the indestructible friendship of the USSR peoples. Then there was a gala concert fot the meeting participants by eminent performers, which was a big success. On the same day N.A. Tikhonov laid a wreath at the monument to V.I. Lenin. Wreaths were also laid by E.A. Shevardnadze, other Georgian SSR leaders, and gala meeting participants.

Returns to Moscow

LD171626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has returned to Moscow today from Tbilisi, where he attended celebrations devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the republic. Comrade Tikhonov was seen off at the Tbilisi airport by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, other leaders of the republic, representatives of the work forces, and the public.

In the Moscow airport Nikolay Tikhonov was welcomed by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

SHEVARDNADZE ACTIVITIES IN TBILISI REPORTED

PM191100 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 7 November front-pages a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Ceremonial Session in Tbilisi" on a meeting of the Tbilisi Gorkom to mark the 67th anniversary of the revolution, held in Tbilisi's Z. Paliashvili State Opera and Ballet Theater 6 November.

The report states that "Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze was in the presidium."

The same issue also front-pages a GRUZINFORM report entitled "On the Holiday Eve" which notes that "on 6 November E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and G.D. Gabuniya, first secretary of Tbilisi Party Gorkom, visited districts of Georgia's capital, spoke to working people, visited stores and kolkhoz markets, and acquainted themselves with the organization of trade in the period leading up to the holiday."

MENTESHASHVILI, FEDORCHUK ATTEND LEGAL CONFERENCE

PM191049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Legal Science and Practice"]

[Text] An all-union interdepartmental scientific coordinating conference of academic lawyers and personnel of law-enforcement bodies ended 15 November in Moscow.

A wide range of questions was discussed relating to further strengthening ties between legal science and the practice of state building. Speakers noted that in recent years these ties have strengthened substantially. Academic lawyers have made a substantial contribution to the preparation of new legislative acts on the basis of the 1977 USSR Constitution. Many scientific recommendations have been made to organs of the court, prosecutor's office, and militia aimed at improving their activity and strengthening law and order and socialist legality.

The conference participants examined various forms of cooperation between academic lawyers and practical workers. Much attention was devoted to questions of introducing scientific recommendations into law-enforcement bodies' work. It was noted at the conference that academic lawyers have the important task of providing valid recommendations and scientific forecasts like those the party demands of social scientists.

Reports were delivered at the conference by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B.V. Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice; V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR general prosecutor; Ye. A. Smolentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; Ye. V. Anisimov, USSR chief state arbiter, and V.N. Kudryavtsev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, participated in the conference work.

KAPITONOV ATTENDS RSFSR COOPERATIVES CONGRESS

PM161006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Russian Cooperative Members' Congress"]

[Text] Consumer cooperatives have a large part to play in the implementation of the main task set by the party for securing an improvement in Soviet people's well-being. The participants in the Eighth RSFSR Consumer Cooperatives Congress which opened in Moscow 13 November are examining, in the spirit of the requirements of the time, the results of the RSFSR cooperative members' work over the past 5 years and the tasks facing them.

The report of the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz and the speeches noted that the main avenue of the republic's consumer cooperative's activity over the period under review has been the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. There has been an increase in cooperative members' participation in the implementation of the country's Food Program and the social restructuring of the countryside. Trade turnover over the past 5 years has increased by R8 billion or over 24 percent. There has been an improvement in services for rural workers at field work sites and at stockraising units. More attention has begun to be paid to the organization of services for the inhabitants of small population centers. There has been an increase in the volumes of sales of output they have produced themselves at public catering and cooperative industry enterprises.

Taking part in the work of the congress are I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Ya.I. Kabkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department.

The Eighth RSFSR Consumer Cooperatives Congress completed its work in Moscow 14 November. The speeches of those taking part noted the achievements of the republic's cooperative members over the period under review, revealed unused reserves, and elaborated measures aimed at satisfying more fully rural workers' requirements for consumer goods, at increasing trade services for the population, and at increasing purchases and processing of agricultural products and raw material. The congress elected the republic's consumer cooperatives council and auditing commission.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES KGB BORDER TROOPS CONFERENCE

LD152357 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A conference of the heads of political organs of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops took place in Moscow today. They discussed strengthening the leadership of the Komsomol organizations of the Border Guard Troops in light of requirements in the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving party leadership by the Komsomol and enhancement of its role in the communist upbringing of young people, and the recommendations by Comrade Chernenko. A speech was delivered at the conference by Army General Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB. Taking part in the conference were Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; and Army General Matrosov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB and chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops.

GOVERNMENT ACTS ON PLENUM LAND RESOLUTION

PM131225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] In accordance with the Long-Term Program for Land Reclamation and increasing the effectiveness of the utilization of reclaimed lands with the aim of steadily increasing the country's food resources for the 12th 5-Year Plan and through the year 2000, approved by the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution: "On Measures To Ensure Highly Effective Utilization of Reclaimed Lands on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other Agricultural Enterprises."

With the aim of improving the utilization of reclaimed lands on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises, obtaining good harvests on them, speeding up the recovery of state capital investments in reclaiming land, and increasing material liability for ensuring highly effective utilization of reclaimed lands, the resolution lays down that the utilization of reclaimed lands for growing grain, cotton, and other agricultural crops must be carried out on the basis of contracts concluded between farms and enterprises or organizations providing them with production services.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] are instructed to draw up and, in coordination with the USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR Ministry of Justice, to establish a standard contract for highly efficient utilization of reclaimed lands on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises.

It is envisaged that contracts for highly effective utilization of reclaimed lands will be registered at the rayon agro-industrial associations.

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetalbe Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, union republic and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and rayon agro-industrial associations to ensure:

The prompt conclusion of contracts for highly effective utilization of reclaimed lands on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and constant monitoring of the execution of contract commitments;

The allocation of tractors, agricultural machinery, means of transport, mineral fertilizers, pesticides, and other material and technical resources in the quantities necessary to obtain the yields and gross harvests envisaged in the contracts for highly effective utilization of reclaimed lands, as well as construction materials for operational and repair needs to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, other agricultural enterprises, Selkoztekhnika enterprises, and enterprises belonging to science and production associations supplying agrochemical services to agriculture.

It is established that a bonus of up to four times monthly salary be paid, irrespective of bonuses obtained by any other indicators, to leaders and specialists of relevant farms and teams (shops, selections, and links), as well as leaders and specialists of rayispolkom agricultural administrations, enterprises engaged in the construction, repair, and operation of water resources facilities, Selkhoztekhnika associations, and enterprises belonging to science and production associations supplying agrochemical services to agriculture when the agricultural crop yields obtained from reclaimed lands do not fall below the level envisaged in the plan for constructing land reclamation systems and when contract commitments are met (provided that all the farms in the rayon obtain yields per plan from their reclaimed lands and meet their contract commitment).

Those responsible for failure to meet contract commitments for highly effective utilization of reclaimed lands are to lose part or all of their bonuses based on annual work results. Enterprises engaged in the construction, repair, and operation of water resources facilities, Selkhoztekhnika associations, and enterprises of science and production associations supplying agrochemical services to agriculture, which have concluded a contract for highly effective utilization of reclaimed land with kolkhozes, sovkhozes, or other agricultural enterprises, will receive reduced allocations to their material incentive fund if they fail to meet contract commitments.

The main terms of the standard contract for highly effective utilization of reclaimed lands on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises have been approved. The main terms of the standard contract define in particular the commitments of kolkhozes and sovkhozes regarding the production of good harvests of agricultural crops and the commitments of enterprises supplying them with services regarding the carrying out of irrigation, the application of fertilizers, the repair of land reclamation systems, and the execution of other work. The material liabilities of the partners for braches of congract commitments are also laid down. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes, if responsible for harvest shortfalls, will pay to the rayon agro-industrial association a sum equal to the value of the shortfall in output at purchase prices, and service enterprises responsible for breaches of contract commitments resulting in a harvesting shortfall will pay the farms the value of the output lost through their fault calculated at state purchase prices.

"On the Transfer of Farm Land Reclamation Systems From the Balance Sheet of Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Agricultural Enterprises to the Balance Sheet of State Water Resources Organizations."

The resolution envisages the transfer in 1986-1990 of farm irrigation, drainage, and collection-drain networks, hydroengineering installations, electrically operated pumping stations, and veritical drainage wells (in good repair) from the balance sheet of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state agricultural enterprises (with their agreement) to the balance sheet of state water resources organizations, with 30 percent of the financing of expenditure on their upkeep and repair deriving from resources provided for in the state budget for operational costs, and 70 percent deriving from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state agricultural enterprises, with the aim of improving the utilization of land reclamation systems and increasing the effectiveness of the utilization of irrigated and drained lands.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry are instructed to formulate and, in coordination with the USSR Ministry of Finance, establish the procedure and timetables for the transfer of the aforementioned installations, as well as a differentiated scale for the share in the budget for expenditure on their repair and upkeep depending on the level of profitability of the farms transferring the installations and within the limits of the total resources which will be allocated by the state. The resolution envisages maintaining for the period 1986-1990 the procedure for financing expenditure on the upkeep and repair of farm land reclamation systems and installations envisaged for loss-making and low-profit kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state agricultural enterprises, a procedure established earlier for some aprts of the country.

PRAVDA REPORTS CPSU DECISION ON UKRAINIAN PLANT

PM141414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On the Experience of Work by the Collective of Dnepropetrovsk's K.Ye. Voroshilov Combine Plant To Increase the Effeciency With Which Production Capacities Are Utilized on the Basis of Position Classification and Rationalization."

The resolution notes that the collective at Dnepropetrovsk's K.Ye. Voroshilov Combine Plant is carrying out much work aimed at enhancing production efficiency and making better use of existing capacities and manpower resources on the basis of position classification and rationalization.

The organization, conditions, labor productivity level, and technical state of affairs at each work place are comprehensively evaluated in the process of position classification. The resultant data is used for the subsequent rationalization and retooling of work places in light of the requirements of scientific labor organization. Resources from the enterprises' production development fund are used primarily for these purposes.

The plant's workers, engineering and technical personnel, and employees play an active and direct part in position classification and rationalization. The working people's creative enthusiasm and initiative are encouraged by the system of moral and material incentives, the development of team forms of labor organization, the strengthening of financial autonomy, and socialist competition. Measures for work place rationalization are part of the collective contracts.

The party committee and the shop party organizations pay special attention to organizational and political support for the position classification process and to enhancing the vanguard role of Communists in seeking and realizing reserves for intensifying production. Extensive explanatory work is conducted among the working people and measures are taken for improving the skill of cadres, for economic education, and for the strengthening of labor and production discipline. Reports from leaders and specialists on questions of improving the organization of production and labor are regularly examined. The trade union and Komsomol organizations and the scientific and technical society deal purposefully with position classification.

All this enables the plant collective to reveal and use more fully the plant's internal reserves and to aim for high economic results. In 1979-1984 there has been a considerable rise in the equipment shift index, the return on capital has increased, production capacity utilization has risen to 96 percent, and more than 700 superfluous or obsolete machine tools have been released. The entire growth in production volume during the current 5-year period has been achieved by increasing labor productivity, whose average annual growth rate is more than 8 percent. Deliveries of agricultural equipment are made in full and at the set times, in accordance with contracts and orders. Over 80 percent of output qualifies for the state seal of quality. Cadre turnover has reduced and losses of worktime have been minimized.

The CPSU Central Committee noted that the improvement of the organization of production and labor on the basis of position classification and rationalization is of great national economic significance and is an effective way of implementing the course of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums toward enhancing the economy's efficienty, helps to involve working people in the management of production, and helps them make fuller use of the rights granted to them by the USSR Law on Labor Collectives.

At the same time the initiative of Dnepropetrovsk's Combine builders has not yet been widely disseminated within the national economy. Many ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises, instead of increasing the workload of existing production capacities or modernizing and retooling, orient themselves largely toward the commissioning of new capacities and additional positions, often without taking into account the real potential for staffing them with cadres.

The CPSU Central Committee approved the experience of work by the collective of Dnepropetrovsk's K.Ye. Voroshilov Combine Plant to boost the efficiency with which production capacities are utilized on the basis of position classification and rationalization.

USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, and rayispolkoms are instructed to implement measures for the widespread dissemination of this advanced experience.

When work is being done to raise organizational and technical standards at work places, it is recommended that primary attention be paid to the elaboration of progressive industrial processes, to the maximum introduction of team forms of labor organization and incentives, to increasing the workload and shift index of machines and equipment, to rotational utilization of the work force, and to training and improving the skill of cadres. Position classification must be carried out systematically and with the direct participation of workers and specialists. Scientific research and technological design organizations must also be involved in it.

The material from the position classification must be used in drawing up the plans for economic and social development during the 12th 5-Year Plan period, and the maximum return on the existing capacities and the entire production potential must be sought. There must be no unjustified creation of additional work places when the existing ones are not fully loaded, and the total number of work places must be balanced against the manpower resources.

It is deemed expedient to channel capital investments, equipment, and other resources primarily into the modernization, retooling, and rationalization of work places on the basis of the present requirements of scientific and technical development and scientific labor organization. Full use must be made of domestic and foreign experience, and the production of means of mechanization and automation and specialized equipment must be organized at subordinate enterprises.

Ministry and department party committees must step up their organizational work and monitoring of the activity of the central apparatus and enhance the Communists' responsibility for carrying out position classification in associations and enterprises.

The CPSU Central Committee ordered union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and soviet, trade union, and economic organs to analyze in depth the efficiency and effectiveness of organizational and mass political work done among labor collectives to boost production efficiency on the basis of position classification. The progressive initiatives of workers, specialists, teams, and enterprises must be constantly studied and generalized and actively introduced.

It is recommended that the working people's education be more closely linked with the topical tasks facing collectives. Their efforts must be oriented toward speeding up labor productivity growth, producing high quality output, and creating conditions in which each person can show initiative, reveal his abilities, and work creatively and with full effort. Job classification should be carried out in an atmosphere of publicity and must be used to mold in workers, engineering and technical personnel, and employees a thrifty attitude toward the people's assets and responsibility for order and organization at their work places.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and USSR ministries and departments to elaborate, jointly with the AUCCTU, proposals for the systematic introduction, from 1985 on, of position classification and rationalization in industry and other sectors of the national economy on a uniform methodological basis.

It is deemed necessary to ensure the elaboration of normative documents on drawing up balances between work places and manpower resources, on the procedure for transferring released equipment from one enterprise to another, and on enhancing labor collectives' economic interest in the efficient utilization of production capacities and manpower.

It has been decided to organize an exhibition at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements, showing the ways and means whereby Dnepropetrovsk's K.Ye. Voroshilov Combine Plant and other Dnepropetrovsk Oblast labor collectives have achieved high end results in production and social development by carrying out position classification and rationalization. The inistry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building has been instructed to take the necessary measures to implement the plan for the modernization and retooling of Dnepropetrovsk's K.Ye. Voroshilov Combine Plant and further improve social and consumer service conditions for its workers. It must ensure that the combine builders' experience is utilized in carrying out the economic experiment in the sector to expand economic independence and step up the responsibility of associations and enterprises for the results of their work.

The editorial offices of newspapers and journals, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, and the All-Union "Znaniye" Society have been instructed to publicize regularly the forms and methods of work of front-ranking collectives striving to achieve high efficiency in the ultilization of production capacities through position classification and rationalization, and to reveal clearly their importance in the quest for reserves for the intensive development of the economy and greater creative activeness on the part of working people.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER OBITUARY

PM161326 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 6

[A.N. Kamenskov obituary]

[Excerpts] Aleksandr Nikolayevich Kamenskov, USSR deputy minister of finance and member of the CPSU since 1958, died suddenly 10 November 1984 in his 54th year.

[Signed] N.I. Ryzhkov, B.I. Gostev, I.I. Bodyul, V.F. Garbuzov, V.V. Dementsev, V.A. Khorkin, L.Ye. Babashkin, S.M. Borisov, N.V. Garetovskiy, V.S. Kulikov, V.G. Panskov, V.A. Salnikov, V.N. Semenov, K.P. Trenina, V.T. Shirnyuk, V.L. Shevtsova, B.S. Meshcheryakov.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS MEDAL TO WRITER MARKOV

LD170641 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1000 GMT 16 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Georgiy Mokeyevich Markov, hero of socialist labor and first secretary of the Writers Union Board of the USSR, has been awarded the Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal for great services to the development of Soviet literature, in recognition of his fruitful public activity and in connection with the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR Union of Writers. A bronze bust is to be erected in the homeland of Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade Markov to mark his labor services.

BRIEFS

AWARD TO JOURNALIST -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Igor Nikolayevich Medvedyev, deputy chairman of the NOVOSTI Press Agency Board, for his many years of fruitful work in USSR mass media and his energetic public activity. The award comes in connection with his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Nov 84 LD]

LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER ON LACK OF CONSUMER GOODS

PM191131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[Interview with N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry, by unnamed correspondent under the rubric "Word and Deed: We Check the Fulfillment of Pledges": "A New Acquisition Would Be a Joy..."; first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The editorial office mail includes many reports of shortcomings in the work of enterprises producing consumer goods. In particular, the writers of many letters report that it is difficult to buy the necessary clothes or footwear according to the season. The poor quality of goods and their external appearance give rise to many complaints. Trade workers acknowledge that for a long time the output of a number of light industry enterprises has not been in demand from customers and that the product range is unsatisfactory.

In conversation with a PRAVDA correspondent N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry, speaks about successes and shortcomings in the work of the sector's enterprises and about the problems of its development.

[Tarasov] I will start with what is obvious to everyone: Light industry is giving people more and more output, constantly extending its range and improving its quality. The 9-month plan for the volume of output sales was fulfilled, and the entire increase in production was achieved, thanks to higher labor productivity. There has been an appreciate increase in the production of consumer goods such as cotton fabrics, knitted outerwear, bed linen, china, earthenware, and others. High results are being achieved by many collectives which have embarked on a shock watch in honor of the 40th anniversary of victory and the anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement. However, in the third quarter, particularly in September, the sector permitted a serious lag behind the plan. Enterprises of the RSFSR, Latvian, Armenian, and Turkmen Light Industry Ministries and the RSFSR Textile Industry Ministry worked worse than others. It has to be admitted that the chief reason for failures is the poor utilization of internal reserves connected with improving labor organization and utilizing new equipment and technology. This alone can account for the fact that under equal conditions, the production results of laggard enterprises are sometimes 33 percent worse than those of progressive enterprises, while almost one in every five enterprises has indicators below the average for the sector. Having examined the work results since the beginning of the year, the USSR Light Industry Ministry Collegium has made it incumbent on the aforementioned republic ministries to eliminate the lag and ensure the fulfillment of the annual production plans. The potential for this does exist.

[Correspondent] But presumably it is not just a matter of gross volumes. Some PRAVDA readers complain, for example, that with fall coming on, there were no shoes in the footwear stores -- only sandals and boots. Statistics also confirm the nonfulfillment of plans with regard to a number of physical indicators: production of leather footwear, linen and silk fabrics, knitted underwear...

[Tarasov] One reason is the violation of contractual obligations. At any rate, 51.6 percent of the sector's enterprises failed to cope with the 9-month plans for output sales regarding contractual deliveries. Things are better at the Belorussian Light Industry Ministry, where, as you know, there is an experiment to extend enterprises' rights and enhance their responsibility. There the pledges are being fulfilled practically in full. Enterprise directors ascribe this, in particular, to the heightened interest of every worker and specialist in the end results and in observance of plan and contract discipline.

A further five light industry ministries -- in Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Armenia, and Estonia -- are joining the experiment in January 1985. However, the shortages problem also requires other measures. Take, for example, the task of the technical equipping of enterprises, for today we cannot orient ourselves toward a median level of requirements -- each category of customers needs its own range of products with special consumer properties. Special equipment is necessary for this, but the sector's needs for it are not always met. There are also complaints against construction workers. The production rhythm of light industry enterprises is frequently affected by interruptions in the supply of raw materials, dyes of a certain kind....

I wish to be correctly understood. It is certainly not a question of shifting the responsibility for shortcomings in the sector's work onto subcontractors. Production of consumer goods is a joint task, and a holdup in any one section of it invariably affects the end result. Therefore everyone must, as the saying goes, conscientiously "pull his weight."

[Correspondent] Does it not happen that good-quality raw materials are transformed into worthless products? And obsolete output is produced on modern equipment? Here are some figures. In the first half-year alone light industry enterprises received complaints about 14.3 million meters of cotton fabrics, 6.3 million pairs of footwear, and 232,000 coats and jackets. Output of Tbilisi's "Bakhtrioni" Knitwear Association and Rostov Oblast's Shakhtiy Footwear Association is frequently returned for improvement or downgraded.

[Tarasov] Well, in such cases the complaints of trade and customers are just. A number of enterprises are still affected by poor executive and technological discipline, and cadre turnover is high. All this requires us to take persistent and considered measures. Light industry ministry collegiums in the majority of republics have heard reports by chiefs or industrial associations and enterprises on their personal responsiblity for the objective evaluation of the product's quality and its conformity with the customers' requirements. We will more actively introduce a comprehensive system of quality control. Measures have also been taken to increase the responsiblity of the technical control service for the production of goods in accordance with the approved models and contract terms. We have the first results of the measures which are being taken: Production of goods of improved quality is growing, and the products of a number of enterprises are in good demand. It is the prime concern of the ministry's specialists, enterprise leaders, and organizers of socialist competition to make the experience of these collectives the property of the entire sector.

Questions of strengthening business contacts between industry and trade in analyzing market conditions merit special discussion. We must learn not only to state the dynamics of customer demand, as we do today, but also to forecast it. This is the aim, in particular, of the system for the comprehensive study of consumer demand, which was tested over several years at enterprises of the Latvian SSR Light Industry Ministry. It has been confirmed that it helps to reduce above-norm stocks in industry and trade, to improve the range of products, and, thus, to satisfy people's requirements more fully.

The experience of multimachine operators is a priceless reserve for raising labor productivity. Already 130,000 of the sector's workers have coped with the 5-year plan targets, and more than 100 people have fulfilled them twice over. The methods and ploys of innovators are studied in schools of progressive experience. And yet labor productivity growth rates in the sector are still insufficient to compensate for the shortage of workhands. I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to young people to more actively swell the ranks of light industry workers. This will help to resolve more quickly many problems of the sector's development and to produce more goods with which customers will be pleased.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON SOIL FERTILITY, FERTILIZERS

PM191005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Fertile Strength of the Hectare"]

[Excerpts] In our country, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the vast majority of sown areas are in unfavorable natural and climatic conditions and are subject to droughts. In order to obtain stable yields in this situation, it is necessary to reduce to the minimum agriculture's vulnerability to the whims of the weather. This is a major task, the age-old dream of the grain grower.

Among the methods in agricultural technology which markedly lessen the crop's dependence on the whims of the weather, a special role belongs to land reclamation and the comprehensive use of chemicals in arable farming, as well as the rational use of organic fertilizers.

The chemical industry is constantly increasing the production of mineral fertilizers and plant-protection agents and their deliveries to the countryside. All the mineral fertilizers which the kolkhozes and sovkhozes now recieve must be used to the greatest effect. Farmers and collectives of Selkhozkhimiya [Agrochemical Service to Agriculture] associations should lay them in beforehand ready for the spring, and determine when and in what doses they should be applied to the soil. It is important to ensure that those fields where winter and spring wheat will be cultivated by intensive techniques are provided with all their requirements of mineral fertilizers and herbicides in the necessary proportions.

On a number of farms mineral fertilizers are still stored open to the air and applied "by eye." The all-union and republican ministries of agriculture must more rapidly eliminate such omissions, and local party and soviet organs and rayon agro-industrial associations must increase the responsibility of farm leaders and specialists and Selkhozkhimiya associations for the prompt delivery, careful storage, and rational application of fertilizers.

The country has an extensive program for building mechanized fertilizer storage dumps, but the rate of construction is low. The storage of dumps is particularly perceptible in Saratov, Rostov, Odessa, Nikolayev, and certain other oblasts. Organizations contracted to the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction and the Ministry of Transport Construction are greatly in debt to the farmers and agrochemical workers. They have delayed by long years the construction of dumps and bases at the stations of Zhmerinka in Vinnitsa Oblast, Gryazovets in Vologda Oblast, Khrabalinskaya in Astrakhan Oblast, Uren in Gorkiy Oblast, Khavast in Syr-Darya Oblast, Askiz in Krasnoyarsk Kray, and Muzhga in the Udmurt ASSR. The construction of storehouses for phosphate fertilizer and liming materials is proceeding extremely slowly. The ministries' leaders should secure from construction workers the timely commissioning of dumps for chemical output.

Mineral fertilizers are most beneficial where they are used in combination with organic fertilizers and where every livestock unit is a fertilizer factory. The application of locally produced fertilizers has increased this year on farms in Lithuania, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan; yet farmers in Kirgizia, the Ukraine, and Moldavia have reduced the application of organic fertilizers. How do they hope to increase the fields' fertility?

On many of the country's farms, especially in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, high soil acidity occurs. On such fields, the yields are low and the application of mineral fertilizers does not produce the results it should.

Yet targets for applying lime to the land are often not fulfilled. The land does not receive enough gypsum or phosphates. The reason is that in some regions not enough concern is displayed for these operations, and, moreover, liming materials are in short supply. Rayon agro-industrial association councils are called upon to ensure that the rate of chemical improvement of the soils increases steadily, while enterprises under the Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry, Ferrous Metallurgy, and the Food Industry must increase deliveries of soil improvement agents.

The land gives generously, provided, of course, that the grain grower spares no effort and that he tries not only to maintain, but to augment its fertility. The grainfield is most reliable for those who do not stint the fertilizers, who strictly observe the demands of agricultural techniques, keep the fields clean, and cultivate the most productive varieties. Specialists from rayon agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes must work on all these elements of agricultural technique in good time. Party organizations and rural Communists are called upon to support the agronomists' creative quest and direct it toward the speediest mastery of progressive techniques and the introduction of the achievements of science and leading experience.

It is necessary to monitor more strictly the whole range of operations connected with improving the standard of arable farming. It is important to launch a competition in exemplary preparations for the spring sowing, the skillful utilization of reclaimed land, and the efficient application of fertilizers. The increase in the productivity of arable land and its output will be more substantial if the fields' fertility becomes the concern of the grain growers' partners in the agro-industrial complex -- the chemical and machine building workers. After all, it is not uncommon for the quality of their products to give rise to serious complaints. Eliminating these shortcomings and ensuring that the soil is generously replenished with nutrients means improving the yield and increasing the harvests of agricultural crops. And that is a sure way to improve Soviet people's well-being.

MOLDAVIAN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS FAULTY, 'OBSOLETE'

LD200522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1620 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Increasing the yield of every irrigated hectare is the task being carried out by Moldavian agricultural workers. Here is a report from Ivan Petkov, our correspondent in the republic:

It was noted at the October CPSU Central Committee plenum that there has been no increase in the productivity of improved land in Moldavia for many years. This is the picture particularly in Kagul and Tarakliya Rayons, where the (Priprutskaya) [name presumably derived from River Prut] irrigation system has already been in operation for 15 years on 18,000 hectares. Half of the land of the Pogranichnik State Farm is irrigated. It is mainly given over to feed crops -- corn, beans, and alfalfa.

Vasiliy Alekseyevich Shuleshko is the director of the state farm. This year you have gathered 60 quintals of feed units per hectare, but this is far from the planned yield for your irrigated land.

[Begin Shuleshko recording] Yes, the problem is that our system is completely obsolete, and the irrigation system itself often breaks down. We definitely lose a lot through this. [end recording]

This irrigation system was built by the Kagul Irrigation Systems Directorate. Do they share the farmers' concern? I put this question to Nikolay Tikhonovich Parkhomenko, head of the directorate.

[Begin Parkhomenko recording] Yes, we think there has to be reconstruction, and we have to get away from the old technology. We have already carried out reconstruction at certain (?farms). [end recording]

Let me note that, at present, one in four hectares of land already irrigated in the republic requires qualitative improvements. The plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee held a few days ago directed the attention of all ministries and departments of the agrocomplex in the republic to the speedy carrying out of necessary improvement work on such fields.

DATA ON LIVESTOCK FARMING DEVELOPMENT RELEASED

LD191939 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Yuriy Rogachev commentary]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Board of Statistics has released data about the development of livestock farming in the country since the beginning of the year. Commentary is by our observer Yuriy Rogachev, who writes:

Over the first 10 months of this year, meat output went up nationwide by 6 percent, compared to the same period last year. Milk yields increased by 2 percent and, significantly, the head [as heard] of cattle has grown. This means there is now a good basis for the further development of animal husbandry.

Livestock farming is one of the most complicated and labor-consuming areas of Soviet agriculture and the problem of boosting meat output in the country is regretfully not being solved as fast as desired. In terms of the diet's calorie worth, the Soviet people are long in one of the most favorable positions in the world. When we speak of the issue of food, it is here not the problem of ensuring the proper amount but rather that of improving the nutritional structure through increasing the share of high quality products, meat above all, and lowering the traditionally extensive consumption of bread and potatoes.

Over the past 15 years, the output of meat and meat products in the country has increased nearly one and a half times, but precisely in that period a meat shortage arose in certain areas of the country for over those 15 years the Soviet people's real incomes doubled.

The main reason hampering so far a more rapid development of livestock farming is the shortage of fodder, particularly in the drought years when pastures are absolutely dry and the farms must use more grain for fodder.

So far we are short of fodder grain and have to import some of it. So, the agrarian policy now being implemented here, and in particular, the massive land improvement program adopted a short while ago, is aimed at boosting the production of grain and other fodder, thereby guaranteeing the further development of livestock farming.

DAY OF ROCKET TROOPS, ARTILLERY COMMEMORATED

Smirnov Attends Solemn Meeting

LD162327 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting of representatives of the capital's public and servicemen of the Moscow Garrison devoted to the Day of the Rocket Troops and the Artillery took place in Moscow today. In the presidium were Comrade Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; military commanders; representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations; and veterans of the rocket troops and artillery. Chief Marshal of Artillery Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and deputy minister of defense of the USSR, spoke at the meeting. [A video shows a mid-shot of an unidentified male in civilian clothes speaking at the microphone; immediately to the left of him on the screen sits Smirnov; and to the left of Smirnov can be seen Yepishev. To the right of the speaker sits Gorchakov and other military figures in uniform.] Those taking part in the meeting assured the Communist Party and the Soviet people that the rocket troops and artillery men will continue to stand guard reliably over the motherland and the gains of socialism.

Ustinov Issues Order of Day

LD172206 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- The Day of Rocket Forces and Artillery is due in the Soviet Union on November 19. Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR defence minister, has issued an order on the occasion of the holiday. The order says that the rocket forces and artillery have traversed a glorious combat path, inscribed many a spectacular chapter in the heroic chronicle of the Soviet Armed Forces.

"Due to the permanent solicitude of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government", the order goes on to say, "the rocket forces and artillery are equipped with first-rate weapons and combat equipment, have highly skilled personnel unswervingly devoted to their people, to the cause of communism. True to their combat traditions, the servicemen of the rocket forces and artillery are preparing to celebrate in a worthy manner the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. Under the conditions of deterioration of the international situation, the stepped up military preparations of the USA and its NATO allies, the Soviet servicemen are persistently perfecting their combat training standards and are always ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor."

On the occasion of the holiday the minister ordered festive fireworks in the capital of the USSR, the hero city of Moscow, the capitals of the union republics, the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula and the hero fortress of Brest.

Col Gen Gorchakov Speech

LD191229 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Nov 84

[From the "Time, Events, and People" program presented by Igor Grigoryev]

[Excerpts] Today is a red letter day on the Calendar. It is marked not only by the rocket troops and artillery men, not only the veterans of the front and present-day soldiers of the USSR Armed Forces, but also by all of our people.

Colonel General Petr Andreyevich Gorchakov, member of the Military Council, chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Rocket Forces, hero of the Soviet Union, is at the microphone:

[Gorchakov] It is with a feeling of legitimate pride that we today celebrate the heroic deeds of the frontline artillery men. Celebrating in honor of the present-day generation of rocket and artillery troops, we note the achievements of our scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, and those employed in the defense industry: creators of first-class missile and artillery weaponry.

The Strategic Rocket Forces are 25 years old this year. In this relatively brief period, these forces have come a long way since their creation and development and have turned into a formidable force that keeps in check the aggressive desires of the ruling circles of imperialism, first and foremost those of the United States. The United States is fanning the arms race to a hitherto unparalleled level. Washington strives to attain military and strategic superiority over the Soviet Union to be able to dictate its will to the world.

The rocket and artillery troops have a profound understanding of the exceptional complexity and acuteness of the present military and political situation, and of their increased responsibility for safeguarding the fatherland's security and the gains of socialism. The troops are currently summing up the results of the combat training in 1984, and preparations for the new training year are nearing completion. We are pleased to report that the tasks assigned to the rocket troops by the party's Central Committee and the USSR minister of defense have been completely fulfilled over the past year.

All of our units are in a state of high combat readiness. Combat mastery among the personnel has grown. The quality of operational readiness has improved. Excellent and good marks in combat training for missile launching and artillery firing has become a fine tradition. The personnel of the unit under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Aleksandr (Pavlov), initiator of socialist competition in the rocket troops, have achieved very good results. Soldiers of this unit have fulfilled their pledges: All of them have become qualified specialists, and each member of the team is now fully able to do the jobs of other team members.

The rocket and artillery troops, inspired by the attention to and fatherly concern for the USSR Armed Forces expressed in the speeches of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as concerns the issues of defending the Soviet state, are closely rallied around the party's Central Committee, warmly approve and support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policies, and are ever ready to fulfill their patriotic and internationalistic duty, to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

We assure our Communist Party and the Soviet people that the rocket and artillery troops will continue to constantly strengthen the country's defense might and increase the vigilance and combat readiness of the USSR Armed Forces.

Allow me to cordially greet the personnel of the rocket and artillery troops, Great Patriotic War veterans, those employed in the defense industry, and all the Soviet people on Rocket Troops and Artillery Day and to wish them new successes in their service and work, and robust health and happiness in life.

IZVESTIYA Interviews Yashin

PM191519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 3

[V. Lukashin interview with Colonel General Yu.A. Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces, pegged to Rocket Forces and Artillery Day: "The Motherland's Reliable Shield. 19 November -- Rocket Forces and Artillery Day"; date, place of interview not specified -- first paragraph is an IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Excerpts] Colonel General Yu.A. Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces, replied to questions asked by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Lukashin.

Snow-covered trees peep through the window into the office of Col Gen Yu. Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces. The furnishings are simple: a huge map of the world on the wall, a large globe in one corner, nothing superfluous. The only decoration is provided by ICBM models. Even they, however, serve a practical purpose.

Yuriy Alekseyevich belongs to the group of missile servicemen who were present at the beginning of the new combat equipment's development. The general also participated in testing the first missile installations. He is a doctor of technical sciences as well as a State Prize winner. The badge of USSR Supreme Soviet deputy is pinned to the general's tunic.

Yashin repeatedly had to answer the phone during our conversation. He listened attentively to the reports and, judging by his broad smile, it was not difficult to guess that all was quiet.

The general answered the following questions laconically, in accurately formulated phrases. Behind this, one could discern profound knowledge of the matter in question and confidence in the equipment and in those carrying out combat duty.

[Lukashin] In the first place, Comrade General, allow me, on behalf of IZVESTIYA's readers, to congratulate you and all the Rocket Forces and Artillery servicemen on the forthcoming holiday. Now the question: The Strategic Rocket Forces are often described as high combat readiness forces. Could you please explain this term. How do you, the Rocket Forces servicemen, perceive its meaning?

[Yashin] It is true, this term does exist. Our forces are high combat readiness forces, a deterrent [sderzhivayushchiy] factor against the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and its accomplices. You know that,hiding beneath the fabrication about "Soviet military threat," they are trying to change the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium to their advantage. This is why constant combat readiness is a measure that has been forced upon us, but one that is also necessary. It is rooted in the nature and purpose of the Strategic Rocket Forces. But what is combat readiness, after all? Primarily it means such an organization of daily life, such a degree of combat, technical, moral, political, and psychological training of troops as would enable them to accomplish a combat task of special significance for ensuring our motherland's security.

Combat readiness is attained through tireless improvement of combat training, increased party political work, and firm regulation order. Its main components are the technical equipment of troops, the combat coordination of servicemen's collectives, the lofty moral, political, and combat attributes of Rocket Forces servicemen, and the firm and continuous control of troops. The continuous performance of combat duty is the supreme manifestation of the troops' constant combat readiness and the fundamental purpose of their life. It enables us, at any time and under any circumstances, to bring instantaneously into action a powerful complex of forces and means capable of repulsing aggression and delivering a counterstrike.

[Lukashin] Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, declared at last May's All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries: "In the world arena we have to deal with political forces to which goodwill is alien and which are deaf to the arguments of reason. An irreplaceable role here is played by the deterrent might of our defense potential." Yuriy Alekseyevich, what is the present balance of nuclear missile forces? What is being done to ensure the reliable defense of the land of the soviets and our allies?

[Yashin] In the first place, I must emphasize that an approximate equality was attained by the mid-seventies in terms of the quantity and quality of strategic nuclear arms belonging to the USSR and the United States. The first side has 2,500 delivery vehicles and the other -- about 2,300. But regarding nuclear charges [zaryad], the advantage has been and still remains with the United States. And now, about the quantitative correlation of medium-range nuclear means between the USSR and NATO. For many years it has remained approximately the same -- about 1,000 units on each side. Thus the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium objectively serves the preservation of peace.

All attempts by Western propaganda to accuse the Soviet Union of the desire to assure superiority for itself in medium-range nuclear weapons by means of the SS-20 missiles are complete and utter fabrications, a means to justify another round in the arms race.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed: "We do not need military superiority, nor do we intend to dictate our will to others, but we will not allow the existing military equilibrium to be broken, either."

A special danger is presented by the deployment of U.S. Pershing II ballistic missiles and ground-based long-range cruise missiles in West Europe. A total of 109 units have already been deployed in the FRG, Britain, and Italy. What is the main intention of Washington strategists? It is to deploy -- on the very doorstep of the Soviet Union and its friends -- missiles capable of delivering a first, so-called "disarming," strike whose purpose is either to deprive us of the opportunity to deliver a counter-strike or to diminish its effectiveness.

By way of countermeasure to these war preparations, the USSR is deploying, by agreement with the GDR and the CSSR, enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles on their territory. Measures are also being taken with a view to placing U.S. territory in an identical situation from the viewpoint of our missiles' flight time. At present the USSR Armed Forces have also taken steps to install long-range cruise missiles on strategic bombers and submarines. To put it briefly, our adversary will receive a fitting response to each hostile action.

It is only thus that imperialism's aggressive aspirations may be curbed and conditions created to resolve contemporary problems on the only possible and fair basis, the basis of equality.

[Lukashin] But what are the strategic missiles and what is their combat potential?

[Yashin] Our missile technology is the remarkable creation of the brains and hands of talented scientists, designers, engineers, and workers, and proves most convincingly how mighty and solid is the country's economic, scientific, technical, and defense potential created under the Leninist party's leadership.

Modern missile weaponry is represented in all branches of the Armed Forces and comprises one of the most important components of their combat might. There are also the special-purpose missile weapons.

They have been assigned an exceptionally important role in the system of ensuring the country's defense capability. These weapons are the land-based and sea-based ballistic missiles designed to deliver warheads containing powerful nuclear charges against our adversary's strategic military targets and to destroy them. They are divided into medium-range missiles, with a range between 1,000 and 5,500 km, and intercontinental missiles, with a range exceeding 5,500 km.

These missiles are totally independent of weather conditios or the time of year or day. They are capable of delivering charges of colossal yield, of covering vast distances, of successfully overcoming antimissile defense measures, and of delivering accurate and inescapable [neotvratimyy] strikes against an aggressor, should he suddenly attempt to unleash a war against the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. Our missiles guard the Soviet people's peaceful labor.

[Lukashin] What are the requirements posed to servicemen by service in the Strategic Rocket Forces? Is it possible to verify in peacetime whether they possess the fortitude and courage that are so necessary under combat conditions?

[Yashin] Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized in his speech at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries: "Today, as at all times, our Army is strong not only in terms of modern equipment and sound training, but also regarding its ideological charge and high moral and political spirit." The Rocket Forces' servicemen possess the very same attributes as all Soviet servicemen. These are: boundless devotion to the Communist Party and the cause of communism, fervent Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, conscious class hatred for imperialism, and constant readiness to execute their soldierly duty.

Our soldiers are distinguished by high military and technical standards. This means not just fluency in military technical matters, but also the very important moral and political attribute of a serviceman's personality, which expresses profound awareness of the role and place of combat equipment in the execution of set tasks, love for the weapons, confidence in their high combat qualities, and a constant striving to make maximum use of their vast inherent potential. The Rocket Forces' servicemen also possess such attributes as crystal-clear honesty and conscientiousness.

The strategic missiles are needed here. The daily training, the performance of combat duty, and the preparation and execution of combat training launches involve great strain on all the servicemen's strength and demand from them the capacity to withstand extreme moral, psychological, and physical burdens. This is where lofty fortitude, staunchness, courage, and heroism are manifested.

The main direction of educational work is to mold among the personnel a readiness to overcome all hardships and privations and the harshest trials of war -- if the imperialists force it upon us -- and to inculcate in servicemen adamant will and the indomitable desire for victory. The Strategic Rocket Forces, just like all the other subdivisions of the branches of the Armed Forces engaged in combat duty, are executing their combat tasks in peacetime as well.

I must also mention the names of the heroes of our peacetime routine. They are Rocket Forces servicemen I. Abrosimov, E. Isayev, D. Bushuyev, V. Basov, L. Ponchishkin, and many others.

The Rocket Forces' servicemen, like the entire personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces, are ideologically tempered soldiers possessing high combat skills and executing their vigilant service with the most destructive weapons ever possessed by our country's defense. The missiles are a mighty force. And their strike is irresistible [neotrazimyy].

PRAVDA Interviews Tolubko

PM191549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[Interview granted by Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, to unnamed PRAVDA correspondent under the rubric "Today Is Rocket Forces and Artillery Day": "The Motherland's Reliable Shield"; date, place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] [Correspondent] This year's festival is, so to speak, a jubilee one: Exactly 2 decades ago it became a joint festival for both artillerymen and missilemen. What united the representatives of these general different military specialisties?

[Tolubko] First, a few words about the history of our branch of the Armed Forces -- the Strategic Rocket Forces. It was set up 25 years ago in response to the aggressive designs of the U.S. ruling circles, which mounted preparations for a new world war as early as the second half of the forties.

Thanks to the increased potential of the socialist economy, the achievements of our science and technology, and the Soviet people's selfless labor, those sinister plans remained just plans. In 1949, an atomic weapon was created in the Soviet Union, and in August 1953 a thermonuclear weapon was created. Reliable means of delivering such a weapon to the target were also being developed: The launching of the first Soviet ballistic missile was carried out in October 1947, and 10 years later successful tests of an intercontinental missile were conducted.

The first missile units of the new and youngest branch of the Soviet Armed Forces -- the Strategic Rocket Forces -- were formed, as a rule, on the basis of artillery and mortar guards units. One missile unit, for example, traces its ancestry back to a mortar guards regiment which was awarded five combat orders. Many officers who formed the backbone of the new forces came from the artillery.

The continuity of combat affairs, traditions, and human destinies is what unites Soviet missilemen and artillerymen today. Therefore, it is logical that we also have one, common festival.

[Correspondent] As can be seen, the political and military situation in the world is not improving. Soviet people believe that our Armed Forces are ready to immediately rebuff any aggressor. Please describe the ways in which high combat readiness is maintained in units of the Strategic Rocket Forces.

[Tolubko] High combat readiness represents a complex fusion of the forces' technical equipment; the combat training of personnel; moral, political, psychological, and physical tempering; organization; and readiness on the part of every serviceman to undertake exploits in the name of fulfilling his duty to the motherland.

A special kind of service on the part of our servicemen constitutes the basis of the Strategic Rocket Forces' high combat readiness: continuous performance of combat duty. This is the fulfillment of a combat task of importance to the state under peaceful conditions.

Entry on combat duty is preceded by careful preparation of all the members of a crew, whereby training sessions are conducted in a situation as close as possible to conditions of the fulfillment of combat tasks, and the crew's knowledge, skills, and harmony of action are verified.

And so, the day of assuming combat duty has arrived. The Rocket Forces' servicemen stand in precise formation beneath their combat banners. The last inspections and instructions are followed by the words of the order: "To ensure the security of our motherland, the USSR -- assume combat duty!"

Having taken their positions at the consoles, the Rocket Forces' servicemen execute their duties around the clock and regardless of -- as our servicemen say -- the circumstances of the situation. The will, thoughts, and actions of each of them are concentrated on accomplishing two combined tasks -- to deprive any aggressor of the opportunity to catch us unawares and to be in constant readiness to execute the set tasks at any time. This order of service makes it possible to bring the entire powerful complex of forces and means into operation instantaneously. No scheming or subterfuge [nikakiye kombinatsii i ukhishchreniya] of a military-technical nature can give the imperialist aggressors the slightest hope of a "disarming" strike.

The Strategic Rocket Forces' servicemen are profoundly aware of the meaning and significance of combat duty and dedicate all their strength, knowledge, and energy to maintaining the missiles in constant readiness for launching. In their firm and reliable hands, the awesome nuclear missile weapons serve as a reliable shield for peace and the peoples' security and a mighty means of curbing the aggressive aspirations of imperialism's reactionary forces.

[Correspondent] What are the successes with which the Rocket Forces and artillery servicemen are greeting today's holiday?

[Tolubko] The Rocket Forces and artillery servicemen, like all Soviet servicemen, are profoundly aware of their responsibility for the fate of peace and are raising the standards of their military training and service. New enthusiasm was generated among the personnel by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum. This year the ranks of servicemen who were rated excellent in combat and political training, the ranks of class specialists, and the ranks of masters in military affairs have been augmented, and the number of excellent-rated units and subunits has also increased.

The personnel of the unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A. Pavlov are appropriately greeting the holiday and the 25th anniversary of the Rocket Forces.. Almost all soldiers, sergeants. ensigns, and officers in the unit have mastered associated specialties, are class specialists, and excel in carrying out their combat duty. The unit is noted for its exemplary regulation order and the high standard of the solution of all the tasks assigned it.

High indicators in combat training have also been scored by Rocket Forces and artillery servicemen in the subunits and units commanded by officers Ye. Anfimov, V. Balashov, A. Kasyanov, I. Molozhayev, and V. Novkov, and many other servicemen's collectives.

Now the troops are preparing for the new training year. The Rocket Forces and artillery servicemen are making as great a contribution as possible to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of our Leninist party's Central Committee. They are also comprehensively enhancing their vigilance and combat readiness. We are always ready to execute our patriotic and international duty in defending the great gains of socialism.

Tolubko Address

LD192155 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1605 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Address by Chief Marshal of Artillery, Hero of Socialist Labor Vladimir Fedorovich Tolubko, deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces, on the occasion of Rocket Forces and Artillery Day; time and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades! The Soviet people and the servicemen of our valiant Armed Forces are marking a traditional holiday: the day of the Rocket Forces and artillery. As you know, this holiday was established by a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 40 years ago, in 1944. It was then called Artillery Day. That legislative act expressed the recognition by the whole people of the fighting contribution made by Soviet artillerymen on the fields of bitter engagement during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The artillery was the main fire and strike force of the Soviet troops. With its crushing fire it wiped enemy fortifications from the face of the earth and destroyed its personnel and its equipment, laying down the path toward victory.

The heroism and courage of the artillerymen were highly appraised by the party and government. More than 1,800 of them were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. More than 1.6 million people were awarded orders and medals. More than 500 artillery units and formations were given the title Guards and received names of honor.

Now, at a time when our country and its friends abroad are preparing to mark in a worthy manner the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the feat achieved by the servicemen of the front-line, including artillerymen, appears even more clearly and majestic. Together with all the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet Armed Forces defended the freedom and independence of our homeland and protected the cause of the Great October Revolution. They made a decisive contribution to the rout of fascist Germany and its satellites and to the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascist slavery, and carried out their patriotic and internationalist duty with honor. The greatness of the feat achieved by our people, which saved the world from the plague of fascism, and world civilization from obscurantism will never be diminished in the memory of grateful mankind.

The present generation of artillery and Rocket Forces is continuing with honor the combat traditions of men of the front. They have taken over and are multiplying in a worthy manner the glorious fighting traditions of those who fought heroically against the enemies of our homeland. And it is deeply symbolic that since 1964 Artillery Day has been celebrated as the day of the Rocket Forces and artillery. In this continuity of combat traditions the deep loyalty of Soviet servicemen to the cause of the Communist Party and to their great homeland, and their constant readiness to defend the security of the Soviet people, its friends and allies, are manifest in a vivid way.

This year the holiday of the missile and artillery men is being marked in an atmosphere of enormous political and labor upsurge brought about by preparations for the 27th party congress, by the decisions of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and by the points and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Implementing the decisions of the 26th congress, the party concentrates the efforts of the working people on the successful completion of the plans for the current year and for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. The Soviet people look into the future with confidence.

However, the tasks of communist construction in our country have to be solved in an extremely complicated international situation. The reactionary circles of imperialism, and primarily that of the United States, disregarding the lessons of history and the real correlation of forces on the world arena, are trying to take on the role of controlling the destinies of the peoples and the hatching delirous plans to destroy socialism. Carrying out the will of the military and industrial complex, the Washington administration is striving to make class confrontation on the international arena a question of military rivalry: Frantic attempts are being undertaken to break the military strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States at any price and to ensure superiority by NATO over the Warsaw Pact. The strategy of the United States and the NATO bloc is oriented toward a sudden disarming strike [vnezapnyy razoruzhayushchiy udar] against the Soviet Union and its allies, upon the first use of nuclear weapons and the possibility of victory in world nuclear missile war. For these purposes, material preparations for war are being persistently speeded up. Expenditure on military preparations has reached unprecedented levels. For 1985 alone this is planned at about $300 billion. For purposes of comparison let us recall that throughout the years of World War II America spent $288 billion for military purposes.

The further aggravation of the military and political situation in the world is brought about to a considerable extent by the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missile means in a number of countries of Western Europe -- first-strike weapons; by the intensification of military preparations by the United States in the Far East; and by the growth in the militarization of Japan.

Making a realistic appraisal of the escalating military danger, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are carrying on an active and consistent struggle against the unbridled arms race and for a reduction in the risk of nuclear conflict. The Soviet Union is not striving to achieve military superiority over others. But it will not allow superiority over itself. As Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko pointed out in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session on 15 November this year, our country does not intend to attack anyone. This is clear to every person with common sense. But we will strengthen our defense capability, protecting the peaceful labor of Soviet people and defending the cause of peace throughout the world. The Soviet Armed Forces have been and remain a mighty obstacle in the path of forces of war and aggression. Thanks to the tireless concern of our people and of the Leninist party and state, they have at their disposal everything necessary to guarantee reliably the security of our homeland and of all countries of the socialist community.

The Rocket Forces and the Artillery stand guard vigilantly over peaceful creative labor in a single formation of the Armed Forces of the USSR together with the armies of the countries of socialism. They are equipped with the latest combat equipment and wapons: They have well-trained cadres who possess high moral and fighting qualities.

The Strategic Rocket Forces will be 25 years old in December 1984. Over a quarter of a century they have covered the glorious path of their development and now represent a formidable force restraining the aggressive plans of the reactionary circles of the United States and its accomplices.

The Rocket Forces are on combat duty without interruption. Their combat readiness is constantly at a level to make it possible under any conditions to deliver against an aggressor, no matter where he may be, a strike that cannot be avoided. The combat possibilities of the Rocket Forces and the Artillery units of the land forces have grown immeasurably: Their strike fire power, their maneuverability, the range and precision with which they hit the target have been raised.

On the day of our holiday we report to the party Central Committee and to the Soviet Government that the mighty combat equipment is in the reliable hands of the rocket and artillery men. In their daily martial labor they confirm their loyalty to the Leninist behest to study the art of war in a proper way.

The exercises, training combat launchings, artillery firings, and checkings of results carried out this year have shown the raised level of the battle training of the rocket and artillery men. Good results have been achieved by the personnel of the military units commanded by Comrades Molozhayev, Byakov, Severyukov, Novikov, Pavlov, Balashov, Tkachenko, Kolomeytsev, Rogozin, Anifimov, Nagornyy, and many others. In battle training and in service the Communists and Komsomol members are in front.

The party organizations are the genuine political nucleus of the collectives of servicemen. They direct the basic efforts in their work toward the implementation of the party's policy in the field of military construction, in educating personnel, and in strengthening the discipline of the serviceman. The levels of activity and militancy of the Komsomol organizations, the militant helpers of the commanders and the party organizations have grown noticeably.

At the present time preparations for the new training year are drawing to a close among the troops. On the threshold of this, the personnel of the units and subdetachments are taking upon themselves raised socialist pledges. The socialist pledges of the servicemen of the rocket unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Mayakov and their appeal to the personnel of the Armed Forces calling for an all-army socialist competition to be developed under the slogan: For the 40th anniversary of the great victory, for the 27th CPSU Congress -- our selfless, martial labor, have received the approval of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, minister of defense of the USSR. As the USSR defense minister stresses, the missile men's patriotic initiative is evidence of a high level of political activity on the part of the personnel of the Army and Navy, and of great understanding by it of its responsibility for fulfilling the tasks in guarding the peaceful labor of the Soviet people under conditions of the difficult international situation.

Like all Soviet people, missile and artillery men support with all their heart the domestic and foreign policy of the party. They are ready at any moment to come out to defend the sacred boundaries of their fatherland and the countries of the socialist community.

Permit me, dear comrades, to express my cordial greetings to the Rocket and Artillery Forces, to veterans of the Armed Forces and of the Great Patriotic War, the scientists and designers, engineers and technicians, to workers in the defense industry, to those who create the mighty rocket and artillery weapons, and to all Soviet people on the occasion of the holiday, the Day of the Rocket Forces and Artillery. Let me wish you robust health, prosperity, and fresh successes in your creative and martial labor for the well-being of our great homeland!